The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

A Dull Day in Both Houses—The Second Hearing on the New-York Charter.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

Progress was made in both Houses to-day, in important business which will be found recorded in the regular report. In the Assembly, the first political debate occurred upon the bill introduced by Mr. Van Cott, of Brooklyn, authorising the sheriff of Kings County to appoint the attendants of the courts in that county. After the debate on this bill had taken considerable latitude and become somewhat warm, it was finally concluded by Mr. Fort moving that the committee rise and report progress on the bill, which was carried. The debate showed that there is a strong feeling in the Assembly against special legislation, but it also showed that the Democratic minority by adroit fencing upon all bills seeming to have any political significance, will try to force the majority in special legislation whenever possible, for the purpose of taunting them hereafter with having been false to their pledges. But the Republicans did not allow their opponents to make any capital in this direction to-day, as they not only did not pass the Kings County bill, but did order to a third reading the general law authorising boards of supervisors to levy the canal and deficiency tax which was introduced to supplant a bill intended to meet the special case of Dutchess County. During the morning session twelve bills were gone through with in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Prince, Mr. Husted, Mr. Ray, and Mr. Moore having been in the chair successively.

The Senate spent nearly the whole of its session, this morning, in a discussion over a bill for establishing two District Courts in the City of Troy. The bill was carried to a third reading. Despite Mr. Robertson's energetic efforts, the bill for exempting from taxation the property of the Home for Incurables, in Westchester County, was lost on the third reading.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Committees on Cities of the Senate and Assembly met in the Senate Chamber for the purpose of hearing whatever arguments any one might have to present concerning the New-York charter. There was a much larger attendance than at the previous hearing, and a much greater interest manifested, in consequence of the general belief that this important matter would be speedily determined. The members of the Committees were all in attendance, and the Republican friends of the charter were represented by John I. Davenport, Hon. Abram Lent, as representing the committee, but there were several other prominent Republicans present, including Hon. John D. Lawson, and Hon. George Starr.

The Committee of Seventy were represented by the Committee on Legislation of that body, consisting of Prof. Theodore B. Dwight, Dorman B. Eaton, Jackson S. Schultz, James M. Brown, Jos. H. Choate, John Wheeler, and Roswell D. Hatch. In addition to these there was a deputation from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, including Mr. Wade, the President, who had come to protest against the annihilation of their body, which seems to have been agreed upon by everybody but themselves. Many members of the Legislature, not members of the Committees on Cities, were also present, and deeply interested in the arguments presented by the Committee of Seventy and the Republicans. It was arranged, as the adjournment had been accorded, in order that the Seventy might present their objections to the charter more fully, that the representatives of the latter should first give their views. Consequently, Prof. Dwight having stated that he was the only person present empowered to speak officially for the Seventy, proceeded to say that he had been instructed to present some additional suggestions.

We concur with the Republican Committee that the Board of Assistant Aldermen should be abolished; they saw no reason why they should be retained. The Board of Aldermen, under this charter, would be one body, consisting of fifteen members. The Committee of Seventy were in favor of having twenty-one, but they would not insist on this suggestion. Their preference is that these Aldermen should be elected on one ticket, and should be classified, as to length of tenure, by lot, the same as in the United States Senate. We are in favor of a Spring election, and have prepared an amendment to that effect. We understand that by decision of the Court of Appeals the Legislature cannot extend the term of an elected officer. To overcome this difficulty we have provided an amendment which will cover the ground by an election in May, 1874, and the Mayor and Aldermen then chosen to take office on the 1st of January, 1875. It would only be necessary to do this for the first election; after that the terms can be easily arranged. Now, as regards the power of the Mayor, our theory is that there is no analogy between the President and the Senate, and the Mayor and Aldermen, as presented by Mr. Bliss the other day. The former act for a whole nation, but the others are merely a local affair, with which every one concerned is thoroughly acquainted. Prof. Dwight then argued at length that it was impossible to avoid jobbery and bargaining where the Aldermen had the power of confirmation. Then how is the Mayor to remove any inefficient or unworthy officer, if he cannot remove him without a vote of two-thirds of the Board, as urged by the Republican Committee? This was a dangerous expedient; if you want real responsibility, and energetic action in crisis, there must be the one-man power. When the Mayor is armed with this power of absolute removal and appointments, you have some one on whom you can place the responsibility for anything wrong. We would have proper checks on the action of the Mayor; we would make it compulsory on him to give his reasons for removal, and have them published in the *City Record* when the removal is made. The speaker then proceeded to argue that the whole idea of putting this restriction on the Mayor was a distrust in the men who were placed in that office, but he would say that there is no reason for this, for bad men would not be placed in that position. Passing on to the retention of certain officers under the proposed charter, while all others were removed, he said that no good argument could be advanced for doing this. All should go out, if any went. Let them be all brought under the appointing power again. Owing to the peculiar circumstances under which they came into office, it was eminently proper that they should come again, as it were, before the appointing power. We make the office of Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator a judicial appointment, thinking that these officers should be removed as far as possible from the sphere of politics. Referring to the Police Department, Mr. Dwight said there was an amendment in the Police act passed in 1871, giving the Police Commissioners the power of absolute removal of any policeman, by a vote, without reasons assigned. They may then place the removed man on the pension list, and appoint another in his place. Now, by the charter presented by the committee, the policeman, at his own request, or by getting a medical certificate of incapacity, can at once go on the pension roll. We propose that this opening for patronage shall be cut off, and that no policeman shall be removed except after trial on charges preferred. In regard to the terms of the heads of departments, we are of opinion that the best way is to have the department subject to the power of the new Mayor when he comes in, and by providing that all heads of departments should be elected for the same time as the Mayor. Mr. Dwight was proceeding to argue against the provision of the proposed charter taxing all the property of charitable institutions in the City, when he was interrupted by Mr. Davenport, who said that an amendment had been prepared on that subject, and Senator Woodin said the committee were agreed on the matter. Referring to the Board of Apportionment, he said they proposed the board should have estimates of the departments, similar estimates being sent to the Aldermen, and on this all can discuss; then the board submits a provisional estimate to the Aldermen, and between them they may make up the tax levy. Prof. Dwight spoke for over an hour, and was listened to throughout with great attention.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate followed with an argument in favor of Spring elections, the only expedient, he stated, by which the attention of the citizens could be directed to Municipal affairs undisturbed by party politics. He also spoke at some length on the distinction made in the proposed charter, whereby certain favored individuals were retained in the positions they now filled, while all other officials are removed. The Republican Committee had failed to give any adequate reason why this invidious distinction was made, and the speaker could only come to the conclusion that it was not the three individuals themselves which were valued, but the patronage behind them. The speech of Mr. Choate was quite forcible, and was well received.

Mr. Olin said he appeared on behalf of the Citizens' Association. That association had thoroughly examined the charter presented by the Republican Committee; it agreed with the amendments to it presented by the Committee of Seventy, and desired only to lend the weight and influence of its name to the amendment of the committee, giving the power of absolute removal and appointments by the Mayor.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said he desired to draw attention to some business points in the charter which had been overlooked by both committees. He spoke as a business man, and would draw attention to the apparently chaotic state of the City finances. There were a dozen different funds, each having different bonds running different lengths of time, and bearing different rates of interest. He declared positively of his own knowledge that not five intelligent bankers in the City of New-York could tell within three or four millions what the debt of the City really is. He could see no use in that mysterious body called the Sinking Fund Commission. He thought the office of Chamberlain a costly and useless superfluity. There were numerous other offices and departments, which had more or less to do with the finances of the City, and whose only function seemed to be to confuse and complicate them. In place of all this, and of the numerous different "funds," he proposed that a Board of Finance be created, consisting of the Controller and four Tax Commissioners, and that they have charge of the City finances; that all moneys be raised by them and be expended by them. Then the several "funds" should be consolidated into a "general debt," with bonds bearing five per cent. interest in gold. The present debt of the City is charged at an average of seven per cent.; by this consolidation two per cent. could be saved, and the accounts entirely simplified. The proceedings of the Board of Finance should be public, and the Municipal accounts could be understood by business men without tedious examination and the help of experts, as is now the case. This plan would be economical, and it would relieve the City Controller, who is now so burdened with accumulated duties that no man could live long under their pressure. The speaker was also in favor of calling in the heads of departments to act as a cabinet council to the Mayor.

Mr. Wade, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, read a memorial from the members of that body praying that the board be not abolished, as it was an absolute necessity to the good government of the City.

All those proposing objections to the charter having been heard, Mr. Davenport replied, and having briefly noticed other points, spoke to the main subject of appointments. Upon this he said:

We have heard a great deal said about the power which the right of passing upon nominations would give the Aldermen. It strikes me it ill becomes the advocates of all appointments by the Mayor to make this objection, in the face of the fact that they ask for what has never before been sought by any Mayor, and which I have reason for saying is not even demanded by Mr. Havemeyer; that they ask for what has never been claimed by any party or enacted by any charter, save that of 1870, under which the great frauds they so justly condemn were perpetrated. One of the strongest objections ever made to the charter of 1870 was that it gave to the Mayor alone such enormous powers. Let me call your attention to a few facts in reference to past charters: The charter of 1830 gave the appointments to the Common Council, but such appointments were made, which the Mayor had to approve. That of 1849 gave everything to the people to elect, save the chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Chamberlain, and the Receiver of Taxes. These were to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen, and all vacancies to be similarly filled. That of 1857 gave the power of appointment to the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. That of 1870 gave the power to the Mayor alone, but provided that, in case of his death, the Controller, and not the acting Mayor, should have the power. The charter of the Reform Committee of Brooklyn, presented last year, gave this power to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. But we come down to a later day, and I maintain that this provision has within one year been directly approved, not alone by the Republicans, but by various organizations and parties in New-York. I remember well that within a year Senator Benedict, I think it was, introduced in the Senate a charter for the City of New-York, which by its authors was styled a "Reform Charter," but which it was well known met the views of the Apollo Hall organization in New-York. In that charter I find that all appointments were given to the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. I find also that in the only charter ever presented and advocated by the Committee of Seventy, they never proposed to give the Mayor alone the power of appointment. On the contrary, while providing for five heads to each department, they gave the Mayor but one, and the Board of Aldermen four. Here I think I might justly stop, for I have shown that within one short year this provision has been indorsed on behalf of the Republican Party by the Apollo Hall organization, and by the candidate for Mayor of Tammany Hall, and as for the 10,000 votes represented by the Committee of Seventy, I have shown that a year ago they thought the Aldermen four times better than the Mayor. But I am tempted to go a step further, and I here assert that within one year these gentlemen have in the most deliberate manner, both in these halls and before the people, denounced not alone the party who should attempt so bold a seizure of the reins of power as the giving to the Mayor the power of appointments, but the principle itself.

Mr. Davenport read extracts from THE TIMES of Jan. 26, 1872, giving an account of a speech of Gov. Salomon in Cooper Institute, and continued:

And now, gentlemen, in view of these facts I ask you what security you have that the Committee of Seventy of 1872, which denounced the principle and the party who should advocate it, and comes before you in 1873 openly urging its incorporation in precise and definite terms, will not in 1874 insist that if it had not been for Republicans such a provision would never have been the law, and that that party is responsible for all the evils which may flow therefrom?

Prof. Dwight replied that the last speaker had not argued on the merits of the case. The argument of Mr. Salomon was made on the ground that there was to be proportional representation. If they had that, then he should be in favor of giving the Aldermen the power of confirmation, for they would be better representatives of the people than the Mayor. Since they could not get that principle adopted, and were confined simply to the system of majorities, they favored giving the Mayor the sole power of appointment and removal; they would then know who to hold responsible for the possible misdoings of City officials.

The hearing was then concluded, and it was arranged that the Committees on Cities of both Houses would meet on Thursday afternoon, when the report on the charter will be arranged, and a report made in both Senate and Assembly on Friday. It is now certain that the Mayor will not be given the exclusive power of appointment, and that no material changes will be made in the charter as presented by the Republican Committee, beyond those mentioned yesterday. The charter will be made a special order for Tuesday next, unless it can be reached in general orders by that time, and there is every reason to believe that it will become a law before the close of next week.

The matter of the appointments of Harbor-Masters and Port-Wardens has created so much division of opinion that the Republican Senators held a caucus concerning them this evening. An amicable arrangement was reached, and final action upon the nominations will be speedily taken.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW QUARANTINE BILL.

The new features of the Quarantine bill introduced by Senator Adams are attracting considerable attention. In the old law, vessels from infected ports, or having had quarantinable disease on board, were compelled to remain at Quarantine for at least thirty days after their arrival and at least twenty days after their cargo had been discharged, unless the Health Officer sooner released them. This took all responsibility for detention from that officer, and as there was no necessity for a decision from him for thirty days, there was no appeal under the power which this right of detention gave him. The Health Officer could compel any lighterage arrangement which he desired to be carried out, for almost any terms he required, were preferable to the ruinous delay of the law, if enforced. In the new law the Health Officer has to decide in writing, if required, as to the detention of every vessel he puts in quarantine. The power of appeals is arranged so that every decision can be contested and the appeal summarily attended to and decided within twenty-four hours. Not only is the lighterage put in the hands of the owners, but stevedoring, coopering, and all other operations are to be carried on by them, subject to such sanitary control as is called for to protect the public health. Passengers, mails, &c., are to be transported by owners. The Health Officer is restricted to the sanitary care of the ships, and is not to do the work of or interfere in the commercial interests. The bill has been submitted to the Health Officer and the merchants interested, and has been made satisfactory to both.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

At the session of the Constitutional Commission to-day, Mr. Rogers, from the Committee on the Canals, reported an article providing for the appointment by the Governor and Senate of a Superintendent of Public Works who shall have the management of the canals, in place of the three Canal Commissioners, his term of office to be the same as the Governor's, with power to appoint three assistants, or one for each division of the canals. The balance of the morning session was taken up in consideration of the power and duties of the Governor. The term of office of the Governor was fixed at three years, the salary to be fixed by the Legislature.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has appointed his son, Col. John W. Dix, his Private Secretary, and Sidney DeKay Military Secretary. Mr. DeKay has been Assistant United States District-Attorney in New-York for the past three years.

MASTERS IN EQUITY.

Judge Hall, United States District Court, has appointed the following-named persons as standing Masters and Examiners in cases pending on the equity side of the District Courts: Worthington Frothingham, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., and J. H. Hampton Wood, of Albany; Alfred C. Cox and John D. Collins, of Utica; David F. Gott and B. Davis Noxon, of Syracuse; Joseph D. Husbands and Theodore Bacon, of Rochester; Harlow Hakey, of Hornellsville, and Daniel T. Arbuckle, of Delhi.

THE RETIREMENT OF JUDGE NELSON.

At the session of the Court of Appeals, to-day, Hon. John V. L. Pruyn submitted a draft of a letter to Judge Nelson, late Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, expressive of the sentiments of the legal profession of the State in view of his retirement to private life. On Mr. Pruyn's motion, it was adopted by the Court, signed by all the Judges in open session, and entered at length upon the minutes. Remarks were also made by the Chief-Justice, and a committee, consisting of John V. L. Pruyn, William M. Evarts, and Dudley Burwell, was appointed to present the tribute to Judge Nelson, after further signatures are obtained.

NEW-JERSEY.

Business in the Legislature—A Flood of Railroad Bills—The Fishing Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 28.—Both Houses have settled down to work, and the business of legislation is now in full blast. The Senate to-day cleared its calendar in a two hours' session, while the House displayed equal activity. In the former body bills are scrutinized with much more care than formerly, and several bills have already been killed by adverse reports from the Law Committee. In the House, the Committee on Engrossed Bills has employed a capable clerk, who will compare carefully all bills, and see that no juggleries are practiced, as in the case of the Stanhope Railroad charter last year.

A very important supplement to the Easton and Amboy Railroad was introduced in the Senate, to-day. It authorizes the company, among other things, to "hold such wharves, docks, piers, land or lots, steam-ships, sailing-vessels, or such other facilities in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, as may be necessary for their business." This, in connection with a section authorizing the construction of wharves, slips, and piers at its terminus, is construed to cover a grant of submerged lands, and the right to reclaim and fill in at Perth Amboy, thus jeopardizing the interests of the State in these lands. The bill also confers a roving commission, under which the company may build spurs and branches in any and all directions from its main line, and connect the same with any roads "now built, or hereafter to be built."

A supplement to the Manchester and Camden Railroad authorizes its consolidation with the Camden and Medford Road. There seems to be a mania for consolidating railroad interests, this being the third or fourth bill of this kind.

A bill to incorporate the South Mountain and Boston Railroad, introduced in the House, authorizes the company of that name to extend across this State the road it is now building from Harrisburg to the New-York State line. The road, according to this bill, will cross the Delaware River at the Water Gap, and extend thence, through Warren and Sussex Counties, to the New-York line, near the point where the Walkill enters that State, there connecting with roads now built, or projected, and thus forming a continuous road, by way of Albany, from the Pennsylvania coal region to the City of Boston. The road will be used mainly as a coal road.

A supplement to the Longwood Valley Railroad, introduced in the House, authorizes that company to extend its main line to New-Brunswick, and also to build a branch to Flemington. This road starts at the New-York State line, and runs through Northern New-Jersey to Hampton Junction or vicinity. If the present bill passes, a direct line will be opened from Central and Northern New-York, through New-Jersey, to Philadelphia and the South.

A committee on the subject of Fisheries has been raised in the Senate, with a view of securing for this important interest a greater amount of consideration than it has hitherto enjoyed. The present Commissioners of Fisheries have devoted their entire attention to the propagation of fish in the river Delaware, and there is some dissatisfaction in consequence, the people in the eastern part of the State feeling that the Hackensack and Passaic should also, out of the appropriation made last year, be stocked with shad and pickerel, and possibly salmon. The Senate Committee will probably report in favor of the appointment of an additional commissioner, whose duty it shall be to look after this interest as connected with the river last named, and other waters in the north-eastern counties.

It is expected that Gov. Parker will to-morrow send in his nominations for Chancellor and three Supreme Court Judges. There is a strong pressure in favor of the nomination of Gen. Theodore F. Runyon, of Newark, as Chancellor.

One hundred and forty bills have been so far introduced in the House, and eighty-seven in the Senate.

A communication from the Controller, sent to the Senate to-day, states the amount of moneys received into the State Treasury during the last fiscal year, from riparian lands, at $81,294. The expenses of the Riparian Commission were $10,283, making the net receipts $71,011.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Colfax and the Senate—Disloyal Claimants—Economy in the Wrong Place—The New-York Surveyor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—When the Senate met, at 12 M., Mr. Colfax called attention to his case, and requested the Senate to investigate it. Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, moved a committee of five for that purpose, but Mr. Thurman at once made the constitutional point that, except for purposes of impeachment, the Senate had no jurisdiction over the Vice-President. This point he enforced very strongly, and the Senate by a unanimous vote saved Mr. Pratt, and with decided emphasis rejected the proposition. The feeling of the Senate seems to be that if Mr. Colfax was willing to own Credit Mobilier stock, the dispute between him and Mr. Ames as to whether he received the dividends is not a question for the attention of the Senate.

A TEST FOR DISLOYAL CLAIMANTS.

The Senate has not yet succeeded in finishing the Legislative Appropriation bill, though final action seems not very distant. To-day an amendment was attached which will compel some of the disloyal claimants, who have secured judgment in the Court of Claims for large losses during the war, to go without the money for their claims till a specific appropriation is made for them in Congress.

QUESTIONABLE ECONOMY.

The Senate amused itself by cutting down the salaries of officers, already much too low. The Secretary of the Treasury has been for several years given an appropriation of $22,000 for extra clerical services and extra compensation. This has been partially to increase the annual compensation of some of the clerks, charged with important and responsible duties in the department, from $1,800 per year to $2,500. By common consent, with full knowledge of Congress, this has been done both with justice to the recipients and advantage to the public service. Nine thousand dollars has been used by the Treasurer in the same way. To-day both these items were struck out, and no provision was substituted by which these salaries should be sustained at their present rate. A bill was to-day introduced from the Finance Committee, regulating many of these salaries, the passage of which may be hastened by the cutting off of these items from the Appropriation bill. Otherwise, the Treasury Department must necessarily rapidly lose some of its most capable, experienced, and valuable officers.

UTAH, MORMONISM, WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

After sending the Indian bill to a Committee of Conference, the House went back to Colorado. Mr. Claget, the Delegate from Montana, spoke to Mormon Hooper's amendment admitting Utah as a State. He riddled the divine institution of Mormonism from stem to stern. He pointed out features in the Mormon laws at variance with the common law and common justice which govern the rest of the Union. He stated, upon personal responsibility and knowledge, the disastrous consequences of the present state of affairs in that Territory. He warned Congress that unless it took immediate and peremptory steps to reorganize the Government of Utah, there would be civil war in that Territory within two years. This kind of talk made a decided sensation, but it will end with that. Mr. Sargent followed in vigorous advocacy of woman suffrage in any and every new State. He held that every Representative who supported the Philadelphia platform was bound to vote for woman suffrage. It is needless to observe that this opinion is not commonly shared.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE MR. STRONG.

Before a vote was reached, the hour arrived appointed for the announcement of the death of Hon. J. L. Strong. Gov. Hawley's address of eulogy was simple, full of feeling, noticeably just in its estimate of Mr. Strong's character and ability, and was listened to with profound attention by a full House. He was followed by his colleague, Mr. Kellogg, by Mr. Dawes, and by Mr. Harris, of Virginia, on behalf of the Democratic side. The House then adjourned.

THE NEW SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

James L. Benedict, who was to-day nominated by the President to succeed Hon. A. B. Cornell as Surveyor of the Port of New-York, has been connected with the Custom-house for eighteen years, serving the Government faithfully and honestly in subordinate positions. The nomination is entirely a civil service promotion, and one with which politics and politicians had nothing whatever to do. It is looked upon here as a well-deserved recognition of merit and long service.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUITS DISCONTINUED.

The Attorney-General has directed the United States District-Attorney at Mobile to discontinue the suits brought against the importers of foreign goods who during the war paid Customs duties to Confederate officials, said suits being instituted to recover to the United States the amounts thus paid as import taxes. The Attorney-General takes ground that as the Confederate Government was a de facto government at that time, and that as people where said taxes were paid were not able to resist it, and the United States officers not being there to receive the duties, the suits which have been entered ought not to be prosecuted.

WANT TO FIGHT THE INDIANS.

Several applications have been made to the President and Secretary of War, from persons in Oregon and California, for authority to raise troops and engage in the war with the Modoc Indians, but all requests of this character have been declined by the Government.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: James L. Benedict, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New-York; Benjamin F. Flanders, Treasurer of the Branch Mint and Assistant United States Treasurer at New-Orleans, La.; Willie Chapmin, Collector of Customs for Alaska Territory.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:

Currency	$4,232,204 75
Coin	65,094,331 92
Including coin certificates	24,650,000 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	30,310,000 00

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Campbell, United States Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and British Possessions, is now in Washington. The commission, during the past season, started from Pembina, on the Red River, to the Lake of the Woods, and after surveying about eighty miles were obliged to suspend further operations on account of the approach of Winter. The boundary line is about eight hundred miles. The country over which the commission passed is represented as level, and the soil adapted to agriculture.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The members of the Advisory Civil Service Board were in conference with the President and Cabinet to-day at the regular Cabinet sitting, and a long consultation was held upon the benefits and results of the Civil Service reform thus far. All the members of the Advisory Board were present excepting Mr. Medill. The conversation upon the civil service system was very general, and was merely with a view to acquainting the higher officers of the Government with its practical workings in the time it has existed.

THE NEW LOAN.

Information has been received here to the effect that the members of the new Cooke-Morton Syndicate have had meetings in New-York and London, and decided to make one issue simultaneously in Europe and America of the whole $300,000,000 as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made in accordance with the European custom. The books will only remain open for subscription for a very few days. The new fives have advanced in London above par, in gold, being quoted to-day at 91¼.

TAX OF IMITATION WINES.

The following supplement to circular No. 104, concerning the tax on imitation wines, was today issued from the office of Internal Revenue:

A further consideration of section 48 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by section 12 of the act of June 6, 1872, has led to the following conclusions:

First—That in addition to the wines heretofore regarded as proper subjects of taxation, there should be included those wines made from grapes grown in the United States into which carbonic acid gas has been injected.

Second—A wine is not rendered liable to taxation by the fact that its manufacture is commenced in one place and completed in another.

Third—In the manufacture of sparkling wine or champagne made from grapes grown in the United States, rock candy, grape brandy not exceeding ten per cent. proof spirit, and isinglass may be used without rendering the product liable to the tax. So much of circular No. 104 as is at variance with these rulings is hereby suspended.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

RAILWAY LANDS IN IOWA.

On the passage of the bill quieting the titles to railroad lands in Iowa, Representatives Palmer, Cotton, and Donnan voted in the affirmative, and Representatives McCrary, Orr, and Walden, all of that State, in the negative.

BURNING OF A THEATRE.

Total Destruction of the National Theatre at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The National Theatre caught fire at 11 o'clock to-day; shortly before the company was about to commence the rehearsal, the flames, which originated in the flies, being discovered by the carpenter. The alarm was immediately given, and those in the theatre made a rush for their property, hastening also to get away from the building, as the flames, almost as soon as discovered, began to spread with very great rapidity. The cause of the fire is said to have been the bursting of a pipe used for heating purposes. The theatre auditorium was some distance back of the street, and all the inner portion was very quickly consumed, though the Fire Department was promptly on hand and actively engaged in pouring streams upon the flames. There was no wind blowing at the time, which luckily saved the surrounding buildings, many of which are old structures, from destruction. The Imperial Hotel, which adjoins the theatre, was only slightly damaged by the fire, two or three rooms in the rear and the upper portion of the building being burned, though the floors and the lower apartments were flooded with water. This building is owned by O. V. Mattison, of Utica, N. Y. The loss by fire will hardly reach that sustained by Mr. Sykes, the present proprietor of the hotel, though $25,000 will probably cover the entire amount. The loss on the theatre, which is owned by William H. Rapley, is at present estimated at $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $40,000. Manager Saville lost his entire wardrobe. Mrs. Saville, a leading actress at the theatre, also lost heavily in this respect. The theatre is to be rebuilt immediately. The building was the third on this site which has been destroyed by fire, the last time being about fifteen years ago. Mrs. James Oates, with her burlesque company, had just commenced an engagement, last night being the first performance. The company saved their wardrobe, music, and instruments, with some slight and comparatively trifling exceptions. The guests at the Imperial Hotel began very hurriedly to leave with their baggage when the fire was first seen, and even some of the guests at the Ebbit House, one block back of the theatre, began to arrange for leaving, though the flames did not extend in that direction.

The National Theatre was situated on E-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and closely surrounded by other buildings, so that in case of a high wind there would unavoidably have been an extensive conflagration. By 10 o'clock the fire was completely subdued. A rope was stretched across the street to protect property, and the sufferers were taking a survey of their condition. Some of the scenery of the theatre was piled, torn and broken, upon the snow, and gazing wistfully on were several of the employes, including female members of the theatrical company, several of whom were moved to tears at the evidences of their own loss in connection with the disaster.

The loss of Miller & Jones will, it now appears, exceed the insurance on their property, which is $12,000; while that of Mr. Sykes will probably not be so heavy as at first estimated. A heavy force is already at work clearing and repairing the establishment. There are several drinking-saloons in immediate proximity to the theatre, the proprietors of which took active means to secure themselves against loss.

This is the second time the National Theatre has been destroyed by fire, the first one being burned March 5, 1845.

The fire at the National Theatre did but little damage to the Imperial Hotel, except by water; business is continued as usual.

North Carolina Legislature—The Case of Ex-Gov. Holden.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.—In the lower House of the Legislature to-day the resolution relieving ex-Gov. Holden of disabilities imposed by the Court of Impeachment was defeated by a vote of 58 to 51, a strict party vote. The bill to legalize murder is still under discussion in the Senate; it will probably pass to-morrow. Public sentiment is greatly in favor of the removal of Gov. Holden's disabilities. If the question was submitted to the people there would be scarcely any opposition to the removal. The Governor is prosecuting claims against the United States Government in this city, and has as many warm friends as ever. He is universally beloved by the poorer class of people. The refusal of the Legislature to remove his disabilities creates great sympathy for him, and the number of his friends is increasing every day.

Another Temperance Lecture—Suicide of a Once Respectable Woman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Annie Fountain, formerly of North-east, Md., committed suicide last night. Hers was a case of peculiar distress. Two years ago her husband, who had been in the auction business in this city, became a confirmed drunkard, and she took to liquor and was soon lost to every consideration except the means to procure drink. She had been a beautiful woman, but alcohol reduced her in the short period of a year to a miserable, bloated object, frequently a prisoner in the city jail and station-houses. Last evening she bought a quantity of arsenic, and calling at the room of a denizen of the tenement-house in which she lodged, she begged a cup of tea, in which she put the poison and drank the fatal draught. At 6 o'clock this morning some one happening to enter her room, found her stretched, cold and dead on a mattress, spread on the floor, which answered the purpose of a bed. Coroner Mackal impaneled a jury, which, on inquiry, returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Boston Public Library—Mortality in the Hub for 1872.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Boston Board of Aldermen, with but one dissenting vote, has passed an order directing the Trustees of the Public Library to open it on Sunday afternoons.

By the annual report of the State Board of Health it appears that the mortality of Boston in 1872 has been unprecedented. The deaths of 1872 exceeded those of 1871 by thirty-seven per cent. Exclusive of the small-pox, the increase has been twenty-five per cent. The Board say that such results seem fully to justify all which has been said in previous reports of our board concerning the culpable neglect of the public health by the city authorities of Boston. Public opinion has at last been thoroughly aroused, and has compelled the Aldermen to relinquish a large share of the power which they could not wisely exercise, and has placed it in the hands of an independent board, from which we have reason to expect the most salutary reforms.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Important Legislation in the Interest of the Pennsylvania Central.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—An important railroad bill was sent to the Governor for his signature to-day. It grants privileges that will enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the Montgomery and New-Hope Railroad, to connect with the Belvidere, (N. J.) road, and thus to secure a through route to New-York City. This legislation is designed to circumvent the action of the New-Jersey Legislature toward the Pennsylvania Railroad, which authority, in incorporating the National Railroad Company, sought to defeat the Pennsylvania Central in its efforts to secure eastern connections. There is little doubt of the Governor's signing the bill now in his hands, and with this advantage, Col. Scott can bid defiance to his New-Jersey rivals, and will speedily form a close connection with the Empire City. A delegation is here from Philadelphia asking the Legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 in aid of the centennial celebration in that city.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Disturbances in Cauca—Affairs on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Jan. 18.—The revolution in the State of Cauca, which at one time threatened to take dangerous proportions with reference to the peace of the Republic in general, and also to endanger friendly relations with the neighboring Republic of Ecuador, has happily come to an end. The whole affair seems to have been nothing more nor less than a ruse of Gen. Mosquera, the present President of Cauca to control the next election for president. He began by accusing the Church authorities of trying to excite hostile feelings among the people against both the State and the General Government, and by allowing some of the military and civil authorities to commit despotic acts on the persons and properties of the Conservatives. The latter retaliated, and a conflict took place in Pasto. The country was declared to be in a state of war, and the militia of the State called out. All this has not, however, been successful in securing the election of Gen. Mosquera's favorite candidate (Santa Colomar, of Panama notoriety,) for the next President for Cauca. Seeing that he could not carry out his own views, the veteran General at once turned round, granted an amnesty to all those concerned in what be called rebellion, and made his peace with the Bishop of Pasto and the Church. He appointed a day of thanksgiving for the return of peace, and has now left Popayan to take his seat in Congress at Bogota as representative for the State of Cauca.

The State of Cauca is considered one of the most fertile in the Colombian Union, and has a railroad in prospect as well as telegraphs. Very good mines of iron and coal have been found.

The sanitary condition of Panama is not so satisfactory as could be wished. The change of season generally brings on more or less of those diseases dependent on malaria. Within the last two months, remittent fever has prevailed to an alarming extent. The severity of the febrile visitation this year is doubtless due to a certain amount of epidemic influence which has crossed the Cordilleras from the Atlantic coast, and made itself felt, along with the usual remittent and intermittent fevers endemic to the locality. This epidemic of the Atlantic coast of Colombia, known by the name of tabion, committed great ravages last year about Carthagena.

At Savanilla, the banks of the Magdalena, and other places, many people died, especially children. The characteristic symptoms have been discovered just now in Panama. There has been an unusual mortality, and of course the alarm is great. The Bishop of Panama ordered out a procession, with prayers, and images of the Holy Virgin and one or two more saints, which took place on the 14th. Since then the fears of the populace have calmed down, and it must be confessed that since then the fever seems on the decrease.

Gen. Correoso, the Colombian Minister for Central America, will leave on his mission by the steamer of the 20th inst.

President Guardia, of Costa Rica, has passed through here on his return home from his tour in the United States and Europe.

The Isthmus traffic is likely to suffer severely this season for want of sufficient steamers, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, to carry freight to the United States. Already a large quantity has accumulated here, particularly for New-York, and Isthmus merchants seeing no opportunity of shipping their produce by steamers are chartering sailing vessels to carry it. Two Panama merchants have charted the ice-brig L. T. Stocker, which arrived at Aspinwall ten days ago, and are now loading her with India rubber and other valuable cargo for New-York. There are at present in the port of Panama seven whalers that have come here to ship their cargo east by the Panama Railroad and by steamer. Most of them have come from San Francisco on account of the high tariff of the Pacific Railroad, but the great delay they are likely to meet with on the Isthmus will not prove favorable to further patronage in that line. It is estimated that with the present steam facilities for shipping, the oil now here will not all be got off in less than three months. The inconvenience and loss in consequence will, of course, be very great.

The Aspinwall and Jamaica cable continues to be an affair at once vexatious and uncertain. A private letter from Sir Charles Bright received on the Isthmus states that grappling for the damaged cable has been suspended, and will not be resumed for some months to come. The steam-ship International, the chief vessel of the fleet, has been ordered home for necessary repairs, and the Dacia, also of the cable fleet, is ordered out from England to look after and repair the Florida cable. Sir Charles Bright goes to England, and will, he says, return in the Spring (?), when, with favorable weather, he can at any time recover and repair the cable. At present news received by cable via Jamaica is too old to be of interest, and commercial messages come so slowly and irregularly as to be of little benefit.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The news from Central America is not of much importance. The information gleaned from passengers and travelers direct from that part of America leads to the impression that, although quiet at present, there are a great many clashing interests between the States which might well end in more or less of renewed revolutions. The Press of the country is still occupied on the subject of federal union, but for which it is almost certain the time has not arrived.

Indigo has been abundant, but has brought very low prices.

A severe earthquake took place in Salvador on the 28th of December last. It caused some damage to the church and houses in the town of Chinameca, and even some lives are said to have been lost. An eruption of the volcano of San Vicente is given as the immediate cause.

PERU.

Nothing new has occurred in Peru since the discovery of the attempt to assassinate President Pardo. The Consular body and all classes of people have congratulated His Excellency on his escape.

The bill permitting the Government to make a monopoly of the exportation of saltpetre was approved by Congress.

The vote in favor of the Government project stood at 56 to 22. The price is to be two soles the quintal embarked.

A new commission has been appointed to take up again the question of limits between Peru and Brazil.

The light-houses on Points Manvinga and Manta are in operation. That of Esmeraldas is being put up.

Two German savants have ascended to the summit of Cotopaxi.

A Fatal Affray in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—It has just transpired that a difficulty occurred on the 25th inst., in Forsythe County, between a number of United States Deputy Marshals and citizens, who were charged with violating the Revenue laws. Seventy-five shots were exchanged, resulting in the death of one citizen and the wounding of two Deputy Marshals.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Constitutional Project—Action of the Thirty on the Subcommittee's Propositions.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Committee of Thirty have concluded their discussion of the subcommittee's constitutional project. After passing a resolution affirming their power to deal with the constitutional questions which they have taken in hand, they adopted amendments to the decree proposed by the subcommittee, which provide for the creation of a second legislative chamber, for a new electoral law, and for restricting the President's privilege of addressing the Assembly to occasions when bills are before it. The draft of the decree, as amended, will be submitted to President Thiers with another amendment, which is yet in abeyance, permitting the Executive to speak in the chamber on all important interpellations of the Government.

President Thiers will appear before the committee on Friday, and explain his views on the proposed decree.

Royal Personages Expected at the Vienna Exposition.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Prince of Wales, who is President of the British Commission will probably assist at the opening of the Vienna Exhibition. The Shah of Persia will also be present, as his visit to Europe is now placed beyond a doubt.

The Emperor William will visit St. Petersburg at the end of May, and will proceed thence to Vienna, accompanied by the Czar.

A dispatch from Cettigné states that Prince Nicholas, the Hospodar of Montenegro, is preparing to attend the exhibition.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—*Le Soir* says President Thiers will visit the Vienna Exhibition after the payment of the fourth milliard of the war indemnity, and may meet M. Bismarck there.

Death of an English Geologist—A False Report.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the English geologist, is dead. He was eighty-five years old.

The rumor of a projected marriage between a British Prince and a Russian Grand Duchess is pronounced to be without foundation.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has again declined to entertain any proposals for the repeal of the malt tax.

Prince Napoleon and the Bonaparte Family.

LONDON, Jan. 29—6 A. M.—Prince Napoleon disavows all responsibility for the recent newspaper announcement of his views in regard to the future policy of the Bonaparte family.

A Carlist Party, Commanded by a Priest, Routed.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—Gen. Gonzales, commanding the royal troops, routed a large force of Carlist insurgents led by the Curé of Santa Cruz. Thirty-five Carlists were killed, many wounded, and twenty taken prisoners.

A band under Cassante Bare has also been dispersed.

The insurrection is considered completely crushed.

Sixteen Convents in Rome Seized—The Late Dowager Empress of Brazil.

ROME, Jan. 28.—A royal decree has been promulgated, whereby the State formally takes possession of sixteen convents in Rome.

LISBON, Jan. 28.—The Portuguese Court goes into mourning two months for the Dowager Empress of Brazil, and theatres will remain closed one week.

No More Large Iron-Clads to be Built by Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The German Admiralty have decided to build no more large iron-clads at present, but strengthen the coast defences by monitors and torpedoes.

The Yellow Fever in Rio.

LISBON, Jan. 28.—The mail steam-ship from Rio de Janeiro, with advices to the 11th inst., has arrived at this port. She brings intelligence that the yellow fever was raging in Rio at the date of her departure.

Canada's Interest in the British Claims.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—Mr. Cline, the Commissioner representing England's interest in the claims investigation at Washington, has returned home with the depositions of Mr. Scheller, Clerk of the Crown; Mr. Carter, Queen's counsel, and Mr. McLaughlin, Chief of the Water Police upon, matters connected with the St. Albans raid. The testimony of these gentlemen is completely at variance with the report that said scheme was concocted in Canada, and establishes the entire ignorance of the authorities respecting the designs of the raiders.

Hon. J. C. Chapais, Receiver-General of the Dominion Government, has resigned.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Association—The Treasury in Debt.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held its annual meeting, in Tremont Temple, this afternoon, Rev. James F. Clark presiding. The treasury was reported in debt to the custodian to the amount of $216 14. The old board of officers was re-elected, and resolutions were accepted containing the customary appeal to the sympathizing public.

At the evening session Wm. Lloyd Garrison presided, and remarks were made by Mrs. Lucy Stone, Rev. James Freeman Clark, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, A. B. Blackwell, Stephen S. Foster, Miss Huldah B. Loud, of Abington; Mr. Garrison, and Miss Mary F. Eastman, of Tewksbury.

Mrs. Howe was peculiarly felicitous in her expressions of gratitude to the faithful, who, leaving the doors of their fashionable sisters without seeking encouragement from them, had depended all the more upon themselves and those whose hearts were in accord with their own in advancing the cause of universal suffrage. She also gave the substance of reports of progress received from Turkey, India, England and other parts of the world. The idea that a free ballot would prove a recognition of the political equality of women, as her admission to consultation in general matters had hitherto settled her intrinsic equality, was especially dwelt upon, and the decline of ostentatious dress in high circles was regarded as a good sign of the return of humanity to sensibility.

Miss Loud being new to the Boston Suffrage Boards, was attentively listened to, and her speech, though long, met with general approval. Some of her ideas were novel, and the old ones were put in a tasteful dress.

Mr. Garrison, in the course of his remarks, introduced a parody on Burns *apropos* to the general subject, which was warmly applauded.

Miss Eastman said she did not have a high opinion of recent academic concessions to woman, who had hitherto depended on herself for her attainments, and she advised her sex to await a better offer.

The audience was small, but comprised many of the most cultivated persons in the community.

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—A vote taken for Senator at Topeka, Kansas, at noon to-day, resulted as follows: Senate—S. C. Pomeroy, 10; D. P. Lowe, 5; C. A. Logan, 2; T. A. Osborn, 3; Charles Robinson, 1; J. M. Harvey, 5; W. A. Phillips, 3; M. Price, 3; John T. Morton, 1; D. M. Valentine, 1. In the House—Pomeroy, 40; Lowe, 13; Morton, 4; Robinson, 3; J. H. Walker, 2; Harvey, 19; Logan, 11; Price, 3; Valentine, 2; J. J. Inguels, 1. The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges made against Senator Pomeroy.

LOUISIANA.

Continuation of the Senatorial Investigation—Examination of Gen. MacMillan—The Ring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-day resumed the Louisiana investigation.

Mr. Morton asked for a list of the members of the Legislature of Louisiana at the time of the recent Senatorial election.

Mr. Ray, in answer to a question put to him during his examination, read the Louisiana Election law of March 16, 1870, as showing the powers and duties of the Returning Board.

There being no member of the De Ferret board present, Mr. Morton directed that they be summoned by telegraph.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. M'MILLAN.

In reply to questions by Mr. Morton, Gen. McMillan said that he was a member of the State Senate elected in 1870. There were admitted into the Legislature, by which he was elected to the United States Senate, two or three persons not returned by the De Ferret board. Thinks these parties did not go into the Kellogg Legislature. In the case of the Senator from the district which includes the Parish of Everville, the Lynch board threw out the votes of that parish on the ground that the returns were irregular, and remitted the matter to the Legislature, and the Senate seated the sitting member on the ground of equity, by excluding the returns. His recollection is that the House took the reverse course.

Gen. McMillan was directed to take a list of the legislators returned by the De Ferret board, and to tell how many of them went into the Kellogg Legislature. The General mentioned thirty-two in the Kellogg House and seventy-one in the Fusion. Those were absent from this list two members from Iberville, two from Everville, and one each from St. Martin, St. James, and St. Tammany. A majority of the whole number constituted a quorum. There are thirty-six members of the Senate, of which nineteen constitute a quorum. Of those returned by the De Ferret board, fifteen were in the Fusion and four in the Kellogg Legislature. All of the holding-over Senators went to the Kellogg Legislature on the day of its organization, but some of them entered protests against what they considered the illegal manner of organization, and withdrew. Four of them withdrew immediately after the organization:—two, who had not arrived at that time, subsequently withdrew, and after that two of those who originally withdrew returned, and acted with the Kellogites during the remainder of the extra session, and thereafter withdrew, with four others, and united with the Fusion Senate. In the regular Senate three of the new Senators went into the Kellogg Legislature at the time of the first organization, but subsequently withdrew. The Kellogg Legislature was organized on the 12th of December, in the City Council Chamber. A small number of the new members of the Fusion Legislature have at some time acted with the Kellogg body. The Fusion Senate had a quorum of legally-elected members on the 11th. It was the General's belief that neither House of Representatives has ever had a quorum of legally-elected members, but could not say how many the Fusion House lacked. The number was made up from the returns of the De Ferret board. Thinks the Fusion House lacked six or seven of a quorum of legally-elected members. Does not believe that any defeated candidate was admitted to the Fusion Legislature because his opponent went to the Kellogg body, and he was the only person who presented himself.

By Mr. Trumbull—The Legislature that met on the 9th of December was called in extra session by Gov. Warmoth, who was then the admitted Governor. Those of the new members who did not assemble on that day had been enjoined from so doing by the United States Court, and by the United States Marshal and troops under him, who stood at the doors of the Court-house and forbade them to enter.

Gen. McMillan read the order of the Court directing the Marshal to prevent the assembling of persons restrained from so meeting by injunction of said Court. There were two companies of artillery on guard at the State House. Those who assembled on the 9th were only such as were permitted to assemble by the United States Marshal, acting under orders of the United States Court. The members who assembled in the Fusion Legislature had a prima facie right to their seats. His answer to Mr. Morton meant that, as a matter of fact, some of them were not legally elected at the time of assembling. The Supreme Court had not decided which was the legal board. Witness believed at that time that the De Ferret board was the legal board, and, therefore, the Fusion members had at the time they first assembled a prima facie right to their seats. The De Ferret board was never enjoined. The Lynch board made its returns in defiance of the injunction of Judge Dibble; thinks the Lynch board injunction never went to the Supreme Court, and has never been annulled.

After a long series of questions and answers concerning the multitude of injunctions issued against the various returning boards, the Committee asked for a transcript of all the proceedings before the Courts in relation to the election.

Mr. Trumbull then continued the examination of Gen. McMillan, who testified that the recent election in Louisiana was exceedingly quiet and orderly. The vote cast was 20,000 larger than any previously cast. There were not more than 2,500 white Republican votes in New-Orleans, and not more than 2,000 such in the State outside of the city. There were probably about as many colored men who voted against, as whites who voted for, the Republican nominees.

Gen. McMillan read a telegraphic extract from an editorial published in the New-Orleans *Republican* on the 19th of November last, assuring the President that no people were ever more quiet and orderly than those of Louisiana at the time of the recent election, and that the difficulty that had since arisen was not in regard to the casting, but to the counting of the votes.

By Mr. Morton—He did not know personally of any colored men who voted against the Republican nominees. The ten members of the Fusion Legislature whom he thought were not legally elected were counted in by the De Ferret board and had the certificates of that board or the Secretary of State; the County Supervisors have no right to give any certificate of election. Witness imagined there were ten men in the Kellogg Legislature holding certificates from the Lynch board, and representing the districts represented in the Fusion Legislature by the ten men whom witness thought were not as a matter of fact legally elected; can't say how many votes he received in the House when elected to the United States Senate; believes it was all but three; don't know how many members were present.

Gov. Warmoth—Fifty-six.

There were twenty-five members in the Senate, all of whom voted for witness, except himself.

Gov. Warmoth questioned the witness at some length concerning the votes of the State in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1872, respectively, the object being to prove that the abolition of the disfranchising clause of the State Constitution would more than account for the large increase of the opposition vote in the latter year. The whites took much more general interest and part in the election in 1872 than in any previous year since the reconstruction. The vote for McEnery was, the witness thought, less than the entire white vote of the State. The entire Republican vote was united in 1870. This was not the case in 1872. In 1871 there was a division in the Republican ranks, which resulted in two distinct and fully-organized Republican organizations—one representing the State, and the other the Federal administrations. The two organizations fought each other more determinedly than the Republican and Democratic Parties had ever done. These two organizations were in full existence during the canvass and election of 1872. In the convention which nominated Kellogg for Governor there was a determined contest. Mr. Billings came within one vote of being nominated, and some of his friends carried their opposition to Kellogg so far as to support the Greeley candidates during the campaign and at the polls. The opponents of Kellogg called an indignation meeting after the adjournment of the Convention, and resolutions were adopted declaring that Kellogg was nominated by fraud, that the convention had been packed by the custom-house ring, and demanding the removal of certain Federal office-holders at New-Orleans. Another wing of the party assembled at New-Orleans and nominated Pinchback as Governor. Witness believes that the falling off of 4,000 votes in the Republican Party in 1872 is in part accounted for by these dissensions. Never knew that Kellogg was a popular man among the Republicans of the State.

By Mr. Ray—Thinks the organization of the Legislature, on the 9th of December, was not in accordance with law. The organization differed from the provisions of law, in that the Senators holding over have the power of determining who shall be sworn in as members. An objection from one of these Senators would prevent the swearing in of any member elect until a quorum should have been admitted, and should have passed upon the question. The organization was not in accordance with the act of 1870, in that the members were not sworn by the President of the Senate; they were sworn by Mr. Pinchback. The law of 1870 was at variance with the State Constitution in the particulars above mentioned, and in other respects. Knows of the exclusion of members of the Legislature from Mechanics' Institute by the United States Marshal only by the assertion of members who were excluded. There was not a quorum of old Senators present on the 9th. The Senate, in the absence of a quorum, can only adjourn, and compel the attendance of absentees.

By Mr. Morton—The practice in Louisiana has been that a holding-over member of either House may object to the admission of any new member, whereupon he must stand aside until his case is decided by a quorum.

By Mr. Ray—Witness left the Kellogg Senate on the third day of the extra session; has been told by Dodd and Hunsucker, who left at the same time, that they went back at the regular session, and remained with the Kelloggites a week or two.

MR. LYNCH RECALLED.

Mr. Lynch recalled and examined by Mr. Morton—Recognized the addenda to the President's Message as a fair abstract of the evidence before this Board.

Mr. Morton asked that the document be entered as evidence, to show upon what evidence the board proceeded.

Mr. Lynch submitted certain evidence in relation to Bovier Parish, which was omitted from the above-mentioned abstract.

Mr. Morton called for a list of the legislators returned by the Lynch Board, which Mr. Lynch produced.

GEN. M'MILLAN RECALLED.

Gen. McMillan, recalled and examined by Mr. Carpenter—Neither Legislature had any returns from the parishes. The only evidence of membership was the list of members sent to the Secretary of State.

GOV. PINCHBACK'S EVIDENCE.

P. B. S. Pinchback was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton, in connection with Mr. Lynch, to ascertain how many of the members of the Legislature were returned by the Lynch Returning Board; also by the De Ferret Board. The list of members was called, and it was shown that fifty-six members of the House were returned by both boards, of whom twenty-seven did and twenty-nine did not appear in the Kellogg Legislature on the day of organization. On the second day four more appeared. The whole number who appeared in the House on the first day was sixty-five, and on the second sixty-eight. Eight Senators were returned by both boards, of whom all were present at the organization. Fourteen of the holding-over Senators were present also. Lynch believed that according to the best evidence before his board the persons returned by them were elected.

Mr. Pinchback testified, in answer to questions by Mr. Morton, that Messrs. McMillan, Todd, Campbell, and Hunsacker, who were all Senators, were expelled from the Senate on the ground that they were participating in another body. They were expelled during the extra session. Does not know whether any others were expelled after that time and before the witness was elected to the United States Senate. Hunsacker and Todd were reinstated during the extra session.

Mr. Pinchback then corrected his statement, and said that the vote upon the expulsion of these two had not been passed when they returned. Three others, including Hunsacker and Todd, went off again, and were expelled after witness was elected Senator.

By Gen. McMillan—Witness was elected President of the Senate Dec. 6, 1871; after his election as President he acted as a member of the Senate; did so because McMillan and others, then acting with him, said that his vote was absolutely necessary, while they did not consider it exactly constitutional.

Mr. Morton read section 65 of the act of 1870, which provides that, in case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Senate shall elect a President, who shall be Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Pinchback thought his term as Senator expired Nov. 4; he exercised the functions of President of the Senate after that time, but took no other part in legislation.

By Gov. Warmoth—A person who acted as judge of the Eighth District Court enjoined witness from acting as Governor, on the ground that his term of service as Senator had expired, but Mr. Elmore had not then been returned as judge by the Lynch Board, and he did not recognize him as a judge; do not know whether Mr. Elmore subsequently issued a judgment in accordance with the above, because he did not pay any attention to him.

Mr. Carpenter asked Gen. McMillan whether he advised Mr. Pinchback to vote, and the General replied that he advised Pinchback that he was not Lieutenant-Governor, but ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor, and that he should sign bills as such, and that, as a member of the Senate, he had a right to vote.

Gov. Warmouth said that six days after the passage of the Acklin question, the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing that the President of the Senate, while acting as ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor, shall receive the compensation of Lieutenant-Governor, and that at the next session of the Legislature the ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor assumed to take part in the organization of the Senate, and that the Senate decided that he was no longer Lieutenant-Governor, his term as Senator having expired. Finally the question whether an ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor may vote as a Senator was postponed for future consideration.

TESTIMONY OF A LEGISLATOR.

Geo. E. Paris, sworn and examined by Mr. Morton: Is a member of the Pinchback Legislature; was declared elected by the Lynch Board only; no members of the House were expelled after the organization of the Legislature, most all of the Democrats withdrew after the organization.

By Gov. Warmoth—Five or six days after the organization two men were seated in lieu of the Representatives from the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, who did not appear to take their seats.

By Mr. Morton—These parties were the only ones who claimed seats. They were admitted subject to contest, and voted in the Senatorial election. A man was admitted in a similar manner from the Eighth Ward. No persons were admitted to take the place of those who seceded. Mr. Ray received the unanimous vote of the House—76; Mr. Pinchback got 49 votes. Mr. Pinchback said that 21 votes were cast in the Senate, of which he received 12. Mr. Ray said that he got all but one vote in the Senate.

By Mr. Trumbull—Witness was elected in Orleans Parish upon returns of the United States Supervisors; don't remember whether there were one or two United States Supervisors at each poll. The witness finally said he did not know whether returns were signed by the United States Supervisors or not; knew he was not elected by the returns of the State officers.

By Mr. Morton—Thinks there were seven voting precincts published. Did not know where the eighth polling-place was until about mid-day, when it was found, without United States Supervisors attending. Was elected by throwing out the eighth poll. His opponent had three candidates opposed to him, who cut down his vote 500 or 600. A friend appeared at the poll and found some one else had voted on his name. Had no doubt this was done in many instances.

MR. PINCHBACK AGAIN EXAMINED.

Mr. Pinchback examined by Mr. Morton—Lewis was returned by the Lynch Board. Messico contested the seat and obtained it in the Kellog Senate. Don't think Lewis ever took the seat. He abandoned the contest. On the second day the committee reported in favor of Messico. He was seated by a vote of the Senate. Thinks he was not seated until the report was made.

Mr. Warmoth said he was seated pending the contest, and the contest had never been decided.

Mr. McMillan submitted the official journal of the State of the 7th of December, to show that the Lynch Returning Board published their returns the day after their demand upon Warmoth for the official returns.

The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Jumel Case—Evidence for the Defense.

Mrs. Tranchell, daughter of William and Maria Jones, the latter the daughter of Phœbe Bowen, was the first witness called for the defense, yesterday, in the Jumel case. She testified that Mary B. Jumel, first wife of Mr. Chase, was her half sister and adopted daughter of Mme. Jumel. She had never heard her called Mary Jones. This evidence was introduced to rebut the theory of the plaintiff that she was the illegitimate daughter of Maria Jones. Mr. Chatfield objected to the question whether Gideon J. Tucker ever solicited her to become a witness for the plaintiff, and Mr. O'Conor stated that he wanted to prove that Mr. Tucker had offered the witness "a corrupt consideration" to testify for the plaintiff. Judge Shipman excluded the question. The witness had sold her interest in the estate of Mme. Jumel, for $10,500, to Mr. Chase, and he holds judgment against her to that amount. She had been much annoyed by a foolish lawyer named the Count Johannes, who wanted her to begin suit against Chase.

Commissioners of Emigration—The Question of Reading-Rooms.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon and passed the usual bills of expenses for the various departments. A resolution was introduced by Commissioner Wallach providing for a reading-room for the immigrants on Ward's Island, it being alleged that insufficient accommodations exist there for reading and writing. The resolution of Commissioner Wallach provided that the Protestant Chapel be used for a reading-room, and that persons of every denomination use the Catholic Chapel for their devotions. Considerable discussion ensued, and the following resolution was offered by Commissioner Nicholson as a substitute:

Resolved, That the suggestion of having a proper room for school and reading-room for the immigrant be referred to the Ward's Island Committee, with power to select a suitable room for the purpose.

The substitute and resolution were both voted down after an animated discussion.

It was resolved to hold an investigation to-day in the case of the Captain of the Argonaut from Bremen, against whom charges of brutality have been preferred by one of the recently arrived immigrants.

A Chatham-Street Episode.

Mr. Robert J. Quinlan, a very respectable gentleman, went into the clothing store No. 93 Chatham-street to purchase a pair of overshoes. Not seeing what he wanted he was about leaving the place, when Lewis J. Cohen and Henry Lehman, who seemed to be the proprietors, applied the most opprobrious language to him. He retorted, when Cohen and Lehman assaulted him. Cohen and Lehman were arrested and arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. They produced six or eight witnesses of the Hebrew persuasion, who swore that no assault was committed. Justice Dowling informed the six witnesses, severally, that he did not believe one word they said and after remarking that numerous complaints had been made by citizens insulted by keepers of Chatham-street clothing stores, sentenced Cohen and Lehman to one month's imprisonment each in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Interesting Report of the Depositors' Investigating Committee.

The statement given below is the report of the Depositors' Investigation Committee of the Market Savings Bank, prepared expressly in consequence of a crisis which has arrived in the affairs of that unfortunate institution. To the numerous depositors who have sent communications to THE TIMES as to the present condition of the bank, this report is commended, being, as it is, a complete and exhaustive account of the manner of the disposal of the assets remaining in the bank at the time of its collapse, as well as of those collected by the assignee since his appointment.

The Chairman of the committee desires to state that a second dividend of 8 or 10 per cent. will be paid on or about the 10th of February, and also that he purposes calling a meeting of the depositors of the bank, to be held at the First District Court-house, on the afternoon of Feb. 10.

To Messrs. M. F. Dowley, Orlando J. Marvin, T. W. Parsons, R. M. Bent, Eugene Ferris, E. Blake, and S. M. Barnett, Depositors' Investigation Committee of the Market Savings Bank.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, having been appointed, in accordance with a resolution passed in committee, at their meeting, held Jan. 4, to examine into and report upon certain memoranda of sales of State bonds and other securities made by Mr. Francis Werth, assignee, and also to investigate the list of disbursements made by him up to June 10, 1872, and furnished the committee, in answer to a resolution previously passed for that purpose, would respectfully submit the following report:

The undersigned has thoroughly examined all the items therein contained and found them painfully interesting to such unfortunates as had deposited their hard earnings in the Market Savings Bank for a very small interest, under the sad delusion that moneys deposited in such institutions are absolutely safe, whereas, the fact is, they have no other security whatever, save the honor and integrity of parties to whom they confide their funds. How much of the two latter virtues some of these individuals possess we have some striking illustrations in the developments of the last twelve months, and in investigating the disbursements made since the institution was declared bankrupt, I am forced to the conclusion that the numbers of those who have no consciences, but who would pick the dead carcass to the dry bones, is by no means small nor few in number, for I find among the amounts disbursed such items as the following: Paid, A. Blumenstiel, $837 35. This individual had the impudence to make a claim, $2,319 45, and this claim was virtually for forcing the broken bank into such a position as to still further jeopardize what little remained to the already shamefully plundered depositors. On a par with this claim follows one of $2,751, made by James Dennis; $1,681 for commissions, and $1,070 for disbursements, during a service of five days as receiver or trustee immediately following the close of the bank. This immaculate individual was connected with the bank as one of the Board of Trustees at the time of its failure, and was very loud in his protestations of innocence of any dishonesty in the management of its finances, and also declared, that, if left in his hands, it should be administered with the most scrupulous fidelity and honor. What disbursements he could have made, and what he was entitled to, I leave you to judge, as he himself confessed he could not legally hold the position, having been previously connected with the management of the bank. But if these were all done according to law, and law was common sense, then deliver me from such common sense and such justice.

I think the depositors may justly congratulate themselves upon the safe delivery (by the appointment of the present assignee) out of the hands of such a man. Had we been subjected to such as these, this person's services would have been worth almost $90,000 per year. I leave you to your own speculations as to the value of this individual's services in any capacity whatever.

By the interposition of the present assignee these two claims were cut down, the former to $837 35, which you will notice is $200 more than Mr. Worth's statement to us of Jan. 4, and the latter to $1,792 51, thus making a saving, as Mr. Worth claims, of $1,482 10 on the first and $958 49 on the last on Dennis' claim. Total reduction, $2,440 59. I next come to counsel fees of $1,122 50 to B. Devlin, of Montreal, for the pursuit and examination of him whom the innocent officers of the bank declare to be the author of all our trouble. This charge I deem exorbitant, although Mr. Worth declares that he pursued the fleeing criminal with a bull-dog pertinacity, and also remarks, (rather ironically, I think,) that as we were in a foreign territory, we were regarded as fair subjects for plunder. It seems to me that a not small amount of the above-mentioned vigor entered into the spirit of these charges, but I see no way of helping ourselves in this case. One item among the disbursements called for by the resolution of your committee relating to the charges of Mr. Registrar Dwight for signing checks, having been overlooked by Mr. Worth in his first report, has been kindly furnished me since, and as compared with some of the other charges reflects honor upon the gentleman holding the above-named office. The charges read as follows: For countersigning 1,736 checks with which to pay dividends, $173 60, being ten cents each. I come now to the sales of bonds, &c., which will be found accurately set forth in the following table.

Date of Sale.	Amount and Class.	Sold at.	Total.	Expenses.	Mar't Value at Date of Sale.
May 9..	$5,000 S. C.	36¾	$1,837 50	$6 44	33 to 37
June 4.	10,000 S. C.	34¼	3,432 50	....	31
June 5.	25,000 Geo.	88½	22,125 00	46 31	88 to 89
June 6.	7,000 S. C.	34	2,380 00	8 99	31
June 7.	13,000 S. C.	33½	4,358 00	16 69	No. quo.
May 9..	7,000 Geo.	89	6,230 00	9 39	90
May 11.	10,000 Geo.	90	9,000 00	....	No. quo.
May 11.	10,000 Ala.	90	9,000 00	26 8[illegible]	No. quo.
May 30.	10,000 Geo.	89	8,900 00	13 34	88 to 90
June 6.	20,000 S. C.	84	16,800 00	....	88 to 89
June 6.	5,000 Geo.	88½	4,425 00	33 38	88 to 89
June 6.	2,000 Geo.*	87½	1,750 00	2 68	88 to 89
May 20.	1,000 Ala.	90	900 00	1 34	88½ to 92
May 23.	2,000 Ala.	90	1,800 00	2 68	No. quo.
June 6.	37,000 Ala.	86	31,820 00	....	85 to 90
May 27.	5,000 Y'kers	97	4,850 00	49 50	95
	Int. for Feb.		175 00		
May 27.	4,000 †	86	3,440 00	14 00	No. quo.
Total.	$173,000		$133,250 00	$231 58	
Less expenses			231 58		
Total			$133 018 42		

* Mutilated. † Washington-square.

There are two items in this table which are worthy of your notice, and which seem to need some explanation. Perhaps, on a personal interview, Mr. Worth may be able to make the items perfectly satisfactory. The first of these is the large sale of $37,000 Alabama eight per cent. currency bonds, made by Mr. Worth to one party at 87, with no charges for commission, whereas all the other bonds of that State brought 90. They are also bonds which are subject to little fluctuation, and were steady at 90 during the middle of this month. This one sale is a loss to the depositors of $1,480, and reduces the average on all the Alabama bonds two and a half per cent. The other is a charge of $49 50 by A. H. Muller, C. Wilkins & Co. for selling 5,000 bonds of Yonkers, whereas the same firm charged but $14 for selling 4,000 Washington-square bonds. This is over 250 per cent. more on the first sale than on the latter. Some of these items do not amount to much in themselves, but in the aggregate they are very considerable. I am happy to be able to report that the average obtained on South Carolinas was one and three-eighth per cent. above the market value during the time of these sales.

I cannot close this report without a brief but grateful recognition of the services of our worthy Chairman, Mr. M. F. Dowley, in appearing, unsolicited and without compensation, to contest the claims of the individual, Blumenstiel, already referred to, as I believe he was instrumental in securing the reduction, and I recommend that a vote of thanks to him, for such service, be passed by this Committee.

Respectfully submitted, H. MUMFORD.

JAN. 28, 1873.

The Court Moneys in the Chamberlain's Hands.

The following is a synopsis of the moneys and securities in the hands of the Chamberlain subject to the control of the Supreme Court and other courts of the State of New York to the end of 1872, as officially reported to the Court:

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,633,063 53
Deposits with New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	87,623 13
Deposits with United States Trust Company	17,504 58
Deposits with Union Trust Company	32,763 01
Deposits with Union Trust Company, Temporary Deposits	179,840 40
Deposits with National Broadway Bank	24,198 43
United States Bonds, 5-20s	38,750 00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds	5,000 00
New York City Stock	1,500 00
Total	$2,020,253 08

Two Branches of the General Sessions to Sit in February.

On the first Monday in February the next term of the Court of General Sessions will begin, and, if the Supervisors provide accommodation, District-Attorney Phelps states that two branches of the court will be in session at once, to facilitate business. It is not usual to have both Judges sitting at once, but it has occasionally been done. It first occurred in 1858, in the trial of Sanchez; then when McFarland was tried, when two Grand Juries were also in session, and during last Summer. To prevent all possible doubt of its legality, an act passed the last Legislature authorizing it.

The Missing Steamer Alaska.

No tidings of the missing steamer Alaska were received at the office of the Pacific Mail Company yesterday, and the officers of the latter announced their intention of immediately telegraphing their agent at Hong Kong, inquiring whether the vessel had arrived, and, if not, directing that the New-York office of the company be telegraphed immediately on her appearance. A dispatch has been received from the San Francisco agents stating that the Captain of the Colorado says that when he spoke the Alaska at sea on Jan. 3, the latter reported having experienced northerly winds, and being delayed in consequence. Allowing the weather during the remainder of the voyage to have been ordinarily favorable, the Alaska, the company say, would have reached Yokohama about Jan. 16, which would make her due at Hong Kong on the 25th inst., Saturday last.

Damages Against Marshal Sharpe.

Sheriff Brennan's jury, yesterday, assessed damages against United States Marshal Sharpe and in favor of D. Wemyss Jobson at $10,000. The suit was for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed about a year since by the Marshal ejecting Jobson from his office

TWEED'S TRIAL ENDING.

Case for the Prosecution Closed and the Defense Commenced—Mr. Tilden and Mr. Field Again.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis. The examination of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden regarding his investigation of the books of the Broadway Bank was continued, and, on its conclusion, the case for the prosecution closed. The defense was then proceeded with, but, contrary to precedent and expectation, there was no formal opening or declaration of the position which the defendant's counsel would endeavor to establish. Mr. Field evaded an interrogatory put by Mr. Tremain to define his position, and the farce was then commenced of offering to prove a lot of evidence wholly inadmissible, and which clearly bore no relation to the main issues involved. Evidence was sought to be introduced impeaching Garvey's testimony in minor matters, with a view to deduce inferences prejudicial to his general credibility, but no attempt was made to controvert or explain the all-important allegations relative to the receipts of enormous percentages from the fraudulent claims, Garvey's personal interviews with Tweed, the forged checks and warrants, and the hundreds of other circumstances connected with the robberies from the City Treasury, which Garvey's evidence ventilated. The case has not actually concluded for the defendant, but his powerful witnesses have been placed on the stand without proving anything, and his counsel have clearly stated that they will close in a half an hour this morning. The summing up on both sides, according to agreement, will last two days, and the case will not probably be submitted to the jury before Friday. The same counsel who have conducted the case since the opening represented the people and the defendant.

Samuel J. Tilden's cross-examination by Mr. Field was resumed. After slightly adverting to evidence adduced on the previous day, counsel asked:

Q.—Did you not make the figures in that tabular statement from the books from what purported to be transcripts, and from what purported to be deposit tickets? A.—I answered yesterday.

Q.—I don't want to know what you answered yesterday; did you so make your figures? A.—Not all; the transcripts were not made by me, but to some extent were compared by me with the books. To be certain, I requested George W. Smith and P. H. Roodes to compare the transcripts and books, and they did so in my presence. I think I compared myself the whole of Mr. Tweed's accounts in the transcript with the ledger. I examined Woodward's account, and found fifty deposit tickets. I read them, and took down the entries. I know Tweed's handwriting. I know Woodward's, and saw his signature on his own tickets.

Q.—What knowledge have you that these deposit tickets were Woodward's handwriting? A.—The bank officer so represented them.

Q.—In the ordinary course of business, a man having large dealings with a bank, would he write his own ticket once in the year? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Are they not usually written by clerks? A.—They are, Sir, often.

Q.—Have you any further knowledge as to the handwriting on these tickets than what you have mentioned? A.—I have not.

Q.—Is there any other way of disintegrating the deposits in the ledgers than by the deposit tickets? A.—In some banks——

Q.—Answer my question. A.—I had no other way before me.

Q.—Where were the deposit tickets taken from? A.—The officers took them from the bank vaults somewhere. I don't know. I rather think they were on wires.

Q.—Might not some one go down to the coal-hole and write a fraudulent ticket the day before? A.—Yes, if he got at the books and committed forgeries on the tickets, and if the bank officers were in complicity, and if the forgeries were ingeniously executed.

Q.—Your suspicion would not be so easily excited by forgeries on old soiled papers? A.—It would be detected if the officers were not in complicity.

Q.—Now, turning to Ingersoll's account, May 6, how can you tell, by the entry, whether it was a deposit, a loan, or a collection? A.—You probably picked out one where there was no loan. [Laughter.]

Q.—Very well; how do you know by any of them? A.—There is an account of Tweed's, May 4, of $99,995 75, and the letter D, which probably means discount.

Q.—How can you tell this from the books? A.—I tell from the deposit tickets; every item is put on account of the deposit tickets.

Q.—Oh, you are at the deposit tickets again. [Laughter.] Did you put down all the debits and all the credits in your tabular statement? A.—I did not. Your Honor, I must complain of being interrupted when I proceed to answer a question. I am not counsel here, as Mr. Field seems to imply.

Mr. Field—When I see a counsel in the case volunteering to take the stand, I shall interpose.

Judge Davis—Now, now.

Mr. Tilden—I am not counsel in the case; I am not counsel in the case.

Mr. Field—Were you not counsel in the case?

Judge Davis—He said not last evening.

Mr. Tilden—He said "the case," meaning this case. He imputed to me a position which I did not hold, and that is the misstatement and imputation of which I complain, contradicted by my sworn testimony yesterday evening.

Q.—Now, Sir, have you not advised about the conduct of this case? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Have you not got up these tables with a view to this prosecution? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not, as a member of the Legislature, try to get a bill passed with a view to prosecuting Mr. Tweed? A.—Not with reference to Mr. Tweed at all. Not with any special reference to Mr. Tweed.

Judge Davis—We had enough of trouble with that little matter yesterday. [Laughter.]

Mr. Field—Oh, if your Honor thinks there was enough of it, very well, but I have my own views of it, and I must maintain them; I should like to question them.

Mr. Tilden—I have no objection.

Mr. Field—The witness is unwisely excited.

Mr. Tremain—He is justly excited, in my judgment, when you impute to him what is derogatory to him as a member of the Legislature.

Q.—You said last night that you only appeared as counsel on the civil suit of the people, by arguing the case at Albany, on the appeal in the General Term; did you not argue at Special Term in resistance to the application of Mr. Tweed to reduce the bail from $1,000,000? A.—I did, on a motion before Judge Larned.

Q.—That was a motion to reduce the bail? A.—I suppose it was.

Q.—And you resisted it? A.—It was part of the motion. Yes, I did.

Q.—The motion was to reduce the bail, which was fixed at $1,000,000, on your affidavits, wasn't it? A.—It had been fixed at $1,000,000 on all the papers.

Q.—You made an affidavit? A.—I did.

Q.—And you made the affidavit on these very papers you produced to-day? A.—Precisely.

Q.—You stated last night that you went before the Grand Jury in the criminal case? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not say you were before them? A.—Yes, as a witness.

Q.—You said you went before them as witness, not as counsel. Did you not go there about an indictment for the very thing for which Mr. Tweed is now on trial? A.—I did not go there about any indictment.

Q.—Did you go there without reference to the finding of any indictment? A.—I went because I was subpœnaed. Whenever the jury was out of business they used to send us subpœnas. [Laughter.]

Q.—Then they must have got out of business very easily, for they kept at this for three months. You say you did not go in reference to an indictment? A.—I was at that time disinclined for any indictment.

Q.—Oh, you were? Did you not advise the Grand Jury to extend their term? A.—I did; but I was disinclined for the finding of any indictment.

Q.—And you got a law passed that they might extend their term? A.—I did.

Mr. Field—That is all.

Philemon W. Rhodes and George W. Smith corroborated Mr. Tilden's evidence with reference to the examination of the books of the bank.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and the defense was gone into.

Edward Gilbert testified: I am a member of the law firm of Gilbert & Smedley.

Mr. Burrill offered to show by this witness that Garvey's claims were before him preparatory to legal proceedings, and they were verified. The Court excluded the testimony.

Q.—Was there an action commenced by you, as attorney for Andrew J. Garvey, against Tweed in the month of April, 1872, or about that time? Objected to.

Mr. Burrill said he proposed to show by the witness that the proceedings were commenced with the knowledge of Garvey, and that his signature was to the back of the papers, but the offer was not admitted.

Joel A. Stephens testified: I am under sheriff of the county for six years, and have been in the sheriff's office since 1857. I knew Mr. Watson since 1859.

Mr. Burrill offered to prove that Watson bore a perfectly good character up to the day of his death, but it was declared incompetent.

Q.—See if this paper is an order of arrest? Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Can you state about what time that paper came into the office of the sheriff? A.—About the 25th of October, 1871. Objected to.

It was offered to be proved that an order of arrest had been issued against Garvey, that Mr. O'Conor gave him a promise that no harm could come to him, and they desired to know what harm he apprehended as bearing on his credibility. The Court denied the offer.

Eugene Durnin was sworn, and asked if an affidavit which was handed to him was sworn before him by Garvey. The question was objected to and disallowed.

Joseph P. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, testified that he knew Garvey, and he identified his signature to an affidavit which was shown to him. A question as to his seeing Garvey sign the affidavit was overruled. He did not recollect the date when the Board of Supervisors, organized under the act of 1870, assembled, but it was somewhere in April. The defendant took but one oath, that of member of the Board of Supervisors, and he has acted since the organization of the new Board.

Charles D. McClanachan, an employe in the Department of Public Works, was examined with reference to the duties of Mr. Tweed as a Commissioner.

Mr. Tremain—Whatever his duties were, he ought to perform them faithfully. It is no excuse for him to say he audited when he did not audit; that he was overwhelmed with work.

Mr. Field said they wanted to show that the defendant could be indicted for neglect of duty as Commissioner of Public Works as well as Auditor; that he was bound to sign his name three or four hundred times a day in the Public Works' office, and that considering the amount of work imposed on him, the Legislature did not mean to hold that as Auditor he should go to the bottom of everything, and on that they would go to the jury.

Judge Davis—If he could not perform the duties, he could resign. It is no excuse for a man holding several offices to neglect one, and then say he had too much to attend to.

Mr. Burrill—He could discharge the duties of his office as Supervisor two months before he was burdened with the duties of auditing under the new act. Isn't it reasonable to say that the Legislature took into consideration the duties he already had to discharge, when imposing additional duties on him, as the Court constructs the act? And this we offer to prove, for the purpose of showing that the duties which the prosecution claims were required of him by the act of 1870, he simply could not discharge in the way they claim. We offer to show he had to sign from 300 to 500 documents a day, and it was physically impossible for him to do so. The Court excluded the offer.

Mr. Burrill offered to show that Tweed had reason to depend on the experience and ability of his associates, but the offer was excluded. The indictments against A. J. Garvey were also excluded.

William F. Copeland was recalled and re-examined at considerable length, regarding the routine of business in Watson's office, &c., but his testimony mainly was a repetition of that already given. He frequently gave Garvey his vouchers and warrants from the office, and they did not always come back. In a great many instances, probably on five or six occasions, they were not all returned. He had seen Garvey get warrants from Watson in the outside office, and walk away with them.

Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the prosecuting counsel, was examined by Mr. Fullerton. He said: The first time I saw Garvey was in the house of the Attorney-General. I met him there by appointment. I cannot tell the date, but it was in the Spring of 1872, shortly before the trial of Mayor Hall. I don't know it was contemplated that he should be examined in the Hall case. Garvey stated all he knew in connection with these suits. I don't know if anything was said about exonerating him, and I can't say if the fact of his being with Mr. O'Conor was discussed, but it is very likely it was. I saw Garvey once after in the Attorney-General's office, but did not speak to him. We have had a great many interviews since then.

George H. Drew was sworn.

Mr. Burrill—I propose to show by this witness, that on Monday or Tuesday last when off the stand, Garvey said he would send Tweed to the State Prison if he would hang for it.

The offer was objected to and excluded. The court then adjourned to this morning.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1873.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Bowen—To define the jurisdiction of Mayors and Recorders' Courts in civil actions.

By Mr. Benedict—Authorizing the regents of the University to expend $2,500 in the purchase of maps, globes, and other apparatus.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Company to issue preferred stock.

Authorizing the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money to pay its floating debt by issuing bonds.

Authorizing the Buffalo Cemetery Association to sell part of its grounds not needed.

Authorizing the City of Rome to borrow $35,000 to complete the water-works.

REJECTED.

The bill exempting real estate of the Home of Incurables in Westchester County from taxation, was lost. Reconsidered and the motion to pass laid on the table.

CANAL TOLLS.

Senator Lewis called up the resolution offered by him a few days ago relative to canal tolls.

Senator Lord asked that the resolution remain on the table until to-morrow, as he was preparing some statistics bearing on the subject.

Senator Lewis said he had no objection to the delay, but there were many persons in the Western States anxious to have the question of tolls decided, that they may make their contracts for the coming year. Laid over.

PENSIONS OF WOUNDED OFFICERS

Senator James Wood offered a concurrent resolution, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the scheme proposed there for reducing the pensions of certain old army officers retired on account of wounds. A debate arising, the resolution went over under the rule.

THE TROY COURTS.

The bill to establish an additional district court in Troy was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill authorizing the Sheriff of Kings County to appoint officers of the courts of that county came up for third reading.

Mr. Jacobs opposed this bill, on the ground that it was intended to take patronage from Democratic Judges and give it to a Republican Sheriff. He moved as a substitute to make the provisions apply to New-York, as well as Kings County. He did this to test the sincerity of the member introducing the bill (Mr. Van Cott.)

Mr. Van Cott defended the bill, saying these appointments were originally lodged with the Sheriff, but a Democratic Legislature had taken the power from that officer and given it to the Judges.

Mr. Jacobs cited the law of 1823, which he said stood unrepealed, which puts all these appointments in the hands of Judges. He still insisted that the object of this bill was to give political patronage to a Republican officer.

Considerable debate followed, in which Messrs. Pierson, Weed, Vedder, and others participated, with a view to having the bill referred to the Committee on Local and Special Laws.

Mr. Fort moved that progress be reported, which prevailed, and the bill was so referred.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing Boards of Supervisors to levy tax and issue bonds for the three and a half mills State tax for the canal and general fund deficiency.

Amending the General Railroad act by requiring companies to erect iron warning signals at crossings.

Providing that trustees of charitable institutions, who are also officers, may receive pay as such officers.

Adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A Variety of Matters Disposed of—A Batch of New Appointments.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair.

The annual report of the County Treasurer was received, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

A letter from the District-Attorney relative to providing accommodations for a second Court of General Sessions next term, was referred to the Committee on County Offices, with power.

A resolution by Recorder Hackett, that the Committee on County Offices and Police be directed to forthwith provide and suitably furnish and warm a court-room for the use of the second sitting of the Court of General Sessions, and also to cause the room in the fourth-story of the brown-stone building, occupied by the Court of Sessions, to be at once thoroughly repaired, furnished, and warmed for the use of the petit juries was also referred.

Supervisor Koch's resolution to appoint James Muldoon special janitor, to be assigned the care of the County Clerk's office, at a yearly salary of $1,000, was laid over.

The Committee on County Offices reported that they had appointed the following-named persons to the charge of County buildings and offices, to hold their places from month to month, commencing 1st proximo, under the direction of the committee during the pleasure of the board.

	Salary, Per annum.
Harrison Redfield, janitor, with domicile, light, and fuel	$1,500
Henry R. Adee, assistant janitor	1,500
Thos. Houlihan, assistant janitor	1,500
Henry Crook, assistant janitor	1,200
A. W. Stewart, assistant janitor	1,200
Conrad Menzler, assistant janitor	1,200
Jas. W. McGowan, assistant janitor	1,200
Martin Murray, engineer	1,500
Charles Sellman, assistant engineer	1,200
Thos. Bowe, fireman	900
W. McGovern, fireman	900
B. Bennett, fireman	900
Jas. Holden, fireman	900
Patrick Hiesman, fireman	900
John Jackson, watchman	1,000
John Smith, watchman	1,000
Karl Friebel, watchman	1,000
P. Dobson, watchman	1,000
H. T. Jollie, watchman	1,000
F. Fink, watchman	1,000
W. H. Jones, watchman	1,000
W. B. Clark, watchman	1,000
John Sherry, cleaner	600
W. Mullowny, cleaner	600
P. Hogan, cleaner	600
F. J. Schmith, cleaner	600
M. Hogan, cleaner	600
T. Hartigan, cleaner	600

Women cleaners, at $40 a month each: Mary McGuire, E. Harty, H. T. Murray, B. Douglas, M. A. Whitney, F. Schaffer, Lena Alf, A. Reynolds, E. Roche, M. Blackwell, A. Daly, E. Ford, J. Grove, M. McConwell, F. Kenny, M. Doyle, M. Ryan, M. Malone, M. Timmons, M. A. Scully, C. Martin, E. Lennox, R. Kennedy, M. A. Newman, C. Curry, R. Corbett, C. Conway, M. Jack, C. Hope, J. McDonnell. Total, $44,300.

After a long and rather spicy discussion over an attempt to have the above report referred back to the committee for revision, between Messrs. Van Schaik and McCafferty, it was at length laid over.

The Committee on County Offices recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

That the bill of Henry C. Allen, for services rendered to the District-Attorney (six months at the rate of $5,000 per annum) be audited and allowed, and the Controller directed to pay it from the proper appropriation. Laid over.

The Board adjourned till Friday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 29: Nos. 13, 40, 42, 43, 46, 45, 7, 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Admiralty.—62, Brown vs. Loud; 42, Johnson et al. vs. steam-tug U. S. Grant; 1, Ran vs. 160 tons of coal; 9, Gomes vs. Ship Hydra; 10, Cameron vs. Ship P. Henry; 11, Murphy vs. Glaenter; 12, Cameron vs. Hughes et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—613, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 430, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 709, Newman vs. Stevens; 891, Thompson et al. vs. O'Brien; 1821, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 739, Meyer vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 757, Beeks et al. vs. Salomon et al.; 895, Antonarcchi vs. Fisk, Jr.; 899, Cox, Administrator, vs. Cox; 909, Hays vs. The Mayor; 979, Osborn vs. Kaufman; 981, Watkins vs. Merritt et al.; 98°, Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.; 985, Muller vs. Goodyear et al.; 987, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 993, Neaber vs. Speedling, Administrator; 995, Perry vs. Brannan, Sheriff, &c.; 997, Matthews vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 999, Osborn vs. Leibenstein et al.; 1007, Kellogg vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—746, Hildebrant et al. vs. Ogden; 672, Bangs vs. Nordheimer et al.; 1816, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 874, Tasker vs. Heobard et al.; 1195½, Woolridge et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 860, Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Bouck; 778, Lavagann vs. The Mayor, &c.; 762, Hedden vs. Le Forte; 946, Jacobs vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company; 950, Claflin et al. vs. Golinsky et al.; 958, McCarthy vs. McEvily; 962, Cohen, Assignee, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 983, Bannigan vs. Fox; 982, Kefka vs. Bleuman; 990, Schuyler vs. Wallace et al.; 992, Wheel vs. The Mayor, &c.; 998, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1000, Saltets vs. Comm et al.; 1002, Stimson vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.. Calendar called at 12 M.—166, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 169, Clapp vs. Elmore; 177, In re S. Washman et al.; 178, In re Daniel Hayden; 179, In re Richard Amermann; 180, In re Aaron Adams; 181, In re John Finley; 182, Streamwell vs. Schneider; 183, Van Blarcom vs. Van Blarcom; 193, Hughson vs. Bell; 210, Vallee vs. Calvert et al.; 233, Kilpatrick vs. Beebe et al.; 239, Lejeal vs. Schuberth; 278, Guion et al. vs. Turney; 233, The Pittsburg and Idaho Mining Company vs. Wren.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Murray, burglary; James Sullivan, burglary; James Curran, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Thompson, felonious assault and battery; Edward Smith, felonious assault and battery; John Scott, felonious assault and battery; James Shearen, Jeremiah Murphy, grand larceny; Thomas Gatmy, grand larceny; Stephen Sullivan, James Flanigan, grand larceny; Charles Steinmuller, grand larceny; Ellen Stapleton, grand larceny; James Olvany, William Smith, grand larceny; Alexander Anderson, larceny from the person; Peter Sweeny, larceny from the person.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. 215, 300, 317, 38, 161, 273, 400, 435, 118, 202, 281, 292, 309, 329, 385, 394, 398, 438, 440, 441.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 28.

By Judge John R. Brady.

In the matter of William Mela and Solomon Mela; this application cannot be entertained; the remedy is by action to set aside discharge on ground of fraud.

By Judge Barrett.

Wakeman vs. Stoughton et al.; motion denied without costs. See memoranda.

Hills et al. vs. Stoughton et al.; motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the answer granted, with $10 costs.

Johnson vs. Davis; motion denied, with $10 costs. See memoranda.

Penfield, &c., vs. James, &c.; see memoranda.

West Side Bank vs. Thomas Keech et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Kilpatrick vs. Beebe et al.; motion granted.

Booth et al. vs. O'Brien; motion granted upon payment of $45 costs upon entering judgment, and $10 costs of this motion within five days from entry and service of this order, answer to be placed within a like time, and cause to be placed on the next Special Term Calendar, &c., &c.

The people ex rel. Benjamin F. Funnell vs. American Institute; the motion for a mandamus must be denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

Marcus Evarts vs. Hattie Evarts; report confirmed and divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Allemania Fire Insurance Company vs. Harrison Prindle et al.; order for commission.

Reed vs. Brunner; injunction modified.

Moran vs. Martin, Jr.; Winston vs. English; Stillwell vs. McCable; orders granted.

Lahey vs. Victor; order vacating proceedings granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

THE UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF A STOCK OF GOODS VALUED AT $50,000—AN IMPORTANT DECISION, IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

Isaiah A. Lahey vs. Hermann Veitor.—This case came before the Court on a motion to vacate and set aside the preliminary proceedings in the action whereby, upon papers in the nature of claim and delivery or replevin, the Sheriff seized a stock of laces in this City, valued at $50,000, belonging to defendant, and transferred them to plaintiff. The facts, as developed on the argument, are as follows: The defendant purchased the stock from the firm of A. Zerban & Co., for the sum of $40,000, such purchase having been made by him, as he claimed, in perfect good faith, and in the absence of any knowledge of any lien existing upon the property in favor of other parties; that in December, 1871, Andrew Zerban, of Nottingham, England, since one of the partners of Zerban & Co., being in embarrassed circumstances, filed his petition in bankruptcy, and thereafter compromised with his creditors; that to secure the payment of the installments of the compromise as they fell due he (Zerban) executed to two trustees in Nottingham, a deed of trust to the effect that if default be made in the payment of any of the installments, such trustees may then take possession of any property owned by him (Zerban). The deed also contained a power for the trustees to appoint an attorney to exercise, on their behalf, all the rights conferred by the deed, in the United States, if necessary. Subsequently, Zerban formed a partnership with Louis Schilling, under the name of Zerban & Co., Schilling being ignorant of the deed previously executed by Zerban, and both, as already stated, sold to the defendant, he also being ignorant of the existence of the deed. Default having been made in the payments by Zerban under the deed, plaintiff, as the attorney of the Nottingham trustees, commenced the present suit, and obtained, after giving the customary bond, possession of the property through the Sheriff.

The present motion to vacate the preliminary proceedings under which the property was seized, was made on numerous grounds, owing to the irregularity of plaintiff's proceedings, chief among which were: That plaintiff, suing as attorney, had sued in his own name instead of that of his principals; that plaintiff's affidavit was defective in having merely described the deed of trust on which the suit was based, instead of setting it forth in full; and, that the undertaking was defective, in that it limited the liability of plaintiff's bondsmen to the prosecution of the suit in this Court, instead of leaving the liability general.

In opposition it was claimed that, by excepting to the sureties, defendant waived all objection to plaintiff's affidavit and undertaking; that plaintiff had properly brought the action in his own name; and, that even if plaintiff's affidavit was defective the Court would allow an amendment.

Chief-Justice Barbour overruled the points taken on behalf of plaintiff, and sustained those for defendant, by ordering that plaintiff's proceedings be vacated as irregular and void, and that the Sheriff forthwith restore the property to defendant with costs.

E. B. Wells and Erastus New for plaintiff; Browne and Rabe, and ex-Judge Requier, for defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The following decisions have been rendered in the Court of Appeals:

Judgments affirmed, with costs—Cook vs. State National Bank; Livingston vs. Green; Strong vs. Woouward Steam-Pump Manufacturing Company; Maxon vs. Maxon.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Joslyn vs. Cowel.

Judgment reversed, with costs, &c.—Gilbert and American Bible Society vs. Knox.

Ordered, that remittiturs be recalled and amended, so as to state facts that orders were affirmed by stipulation, instead of argument, in the matters of Kaufman, Sherwood, Gunther, Tappen, Voorhees, Barlow, and Hoyt, to vacate assessments.

Orders affirmed with costs—In the matter of Delancy to vacate an assessment; People ex rel. Kingsland vs. Palmer; Pulver vs. Harris.

Cause ordered to be put in its proper place in the fourth class—Rogers vs. Wheeler.

Appeal dismissed with costs of appeal to time of making motion, and $10, costs of motion—McAnally vs. Mullen.

Motions denied, with $10 costs—Brown vs. Leigh; In the matter of Bossford to vacate an assessment; People ex rel. Lawyer vs. Assessors of the Town of Springport.

Motion granted, with $10 costs—People ex rel. Commissioners of Highways of the town of Lee vs. Wilson.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 98.—*Buchanan et al. vs. Smith.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—In this case the Cascade Paper Manufacturing Company were indebted to Buchanan & Co., a New-York firm, and prior to its bankruptcy the creditors had procured judgments against the Company, and were proceeding to measures for collection, when its other creditors compelled involuntary bankruptcy and obtained the appointment of Smith as assignee. The assignee took possession of the property, and the appellants sued to recover from him. The decree was for the assignee, and it is here affirmed, the court finding that the firm had every reason to believe the company insolvent at the time of commencing their proceedings, and holding that after the petition of the creditors, Buchanan & Co. could acquire no interest in the property of the debtor, which the decree in bankruptcy would not annul. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion; Mr. Justice Bradley dissented.

No. 29.—Pickersgill, Survivor, vs. Laheus et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The question in this cause was, whether a State law enacted after the signing of a bond by several sureties, which provided that one of the sureties could be made responsible without establishing the original liability of all the sureties, when at the date of the bond the law made it necessary to prove the liability of all, is void under that provision of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the States from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The Court holds that a law changing the liability of parties to a bond, after its execution, is obnoxious and void, and affirm the decree below to the same effect. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873.

The Vice-President—Senators, before commencing the morning business, I ask your indulgence for a few remarks personal to myself. In my relations to this body as its presiding officer, grave charges affecting my character as a man are before the American people, and I do not underrate the circumstantial evidence by which they are supported. But conscious of my innocence and my rectitude, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee of Senators to make the most thorough and exhaustive investigation into these charges, with authority to send for persons and papers, and a majority of which committee shall be Senators politically opposed to me. The Senator from Rhode Island will please take the chair.

Mr. Anthony took the chair as presiding officer.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana—Representing as I do in part the State of which the Vice-President is a citizen, it is proper that I should move the appointment of a committee in accordance with the wish which he has just expressed. In doing that I desire to say that I do not wish myself to be appointed a member of that committee, and perhaps it is not out of place that I should say upon this occasion that, having known the Vice-President from his youth, I have the most perfect confidence in his truth, his integrity, and his honor. It would require a great deal more evidence than I have seen or heard to convince the people of the State of Indiana that he is a dishonest or a dishonorable man. In compliance with the wish he has expressed, I now move the appointment of a committee of five.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio—I cannot, as at present advised, vote for the appointment of any such committee. If the Vice-President were a member of this body, if we had the power to expel, it would be very proper that this body should appoint a committee to investigate the charges against him, and it would be very improper for any other tribunal than the Senate to take that course, or to do anything in the matter further than to refer to the Senate any evidence that might have come out in an investigation elsewhere; but the Vice-President is not an officer of the Government. The Senate has no power over him, to expel or to censure him. If he has been guilty of anything that subjects him to punishment, it is by impeachment, and that can only originate in the House of Representatives. If evidence be produced that satisfies the House of Representatives that he ought to be impeached, it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and it is the duty of the Senate not to form any opinion as to his guilt or his innocence until the evidence is produced and we are called upon as judges to deliver our verdict. We cannot enter into an investigation of his conduct and forestall judgment. If he be guilty, it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and if he be innocent, it is the duty of the House to refrain from impeaching him. Our duty, if such charges come to us, will be the duty of judges or jury, and it is not for us to investigate in advance. I do not say that the Senate has no power to investigate the conduct of an individual where the investigation becomes necessary in considering some public measure upon which we have to pass in our legislative capacity, but that is not this case. The paper just read by the Vice-President informs us that certain charges implicating his private character have been made the subject of investigation elsewhere. With that we have nothing to do, unless it comes to us in the mode appointed by the Constitution, and we have no right, by any investigation of ours, to forestall the action of the House of Representatives, or to affect that investigation in any way whatever, either favorably or unfavorably. I can very well understand the motives which induced the Vice-President to make this communication to the Senate, and I can very well understand why he should ask this body, over which he presides, to investigate this matter; but he has made a mistake, and however honorable may be his motives in asking the investigation, the Senate ought not to order it. I hope, therefore, the Senator from Indiana (Pratt) will not press this motion.

The President pro tem. (Anthony) then put the question, and the motion was lost, Mr. Pratt alone voting in the affirmative.

FINES AND SEIZURES.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the aggregate amount of money proceeding from fines, compromises, and seizures paid since the 1st of June, [illegible], to officers, detectives, and informers, with the specific amount received by each such person.

DR. MARY E. WALKER.

Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to pay Dr. Mary E. Walker for services in the army.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, the amendments of the House to the Vienna Exposition bill were concurred in. The bill is therefore passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, afterward moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

A HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.

The bill to pay the Government of Japan for land occupied by the United States in Japan for hospital purposes, was passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, yesterday, requiring that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid, except to persons whose loyalty has been proved, was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill explained that it was aimed principally against Mr. [illegible], one of the most obnoxious rebels that this country had ever seen.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, renewed the amendment offered by him last week, for raising the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries, the Solicitor, the Register, and Superintending Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Customs, Auditors of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Assistant Postmaster-General, the Superintendent of the Money-order System, and the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, to $4,000, and it was adopted.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, moved to strike out the appropriation of $22,500 for additional clerks and compensation in the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said he was instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to offer an amendment raising the salaries of members of Congress to $7,500 per year.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 23, nays 12.

Mr. Windom moved to strike out the provision of $8,500 to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment raising the salaries of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Customs, and other officers, to $4,000 per annum, was passed.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the Finance Committee, reported an original bill requiring all savings banks or trust companies, organized or claiming to act under any act of Congress, to make to the Controller of the Currency and publish all the reports which national banking associations are now required to make by existing law.

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the bill to incorporate the Arkansas Valley and Cimarron Railroad Company, and grant the right of way over the public lands. George B. McClellan, Marsh Giddings, Jerome B. Chaffee, John Collinson, W. W. MacFarland, J. B. Elkins, D. H. Moffatt, J. F. Chaves, and James L. Johnson are named as the incorporators. The road is to run from Fort Lyon, Colorado, to Albuquerque, New-Mexico, via Cimarron and Santa Fé, with sundry branches.

ALCOHOL FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported without amendment the House bill permitting the free importation of alcohol for scientific purposes.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE SINCE 1789.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, of New-York, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to cause a statement to be prepared showing the action of the Senate and House of Representatives in examining and counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President from 1789 down.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE STRONG.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, formally announced the death of Hon. Julius L. Strong, late Representative from Connecticut, and he and Mr. Ferry eulogized the deceased. The ordinary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate amendments were disposed of, and a conference committee on the disagreeing votes ordered.

THE COLORADO BILL.

The House then took up the Colorado bill.

The bill was discussed until 4 o'clock, when the death of Julius S. Strong, late Representative from Connecticut, was announced, and appropriate eulogies delivered, after which the House adjourned.

Aid for the Widow of C. H. Phyfer and the Seamstress.

Rev. George Hollis, No. 196 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, per Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, for the benefit of the widow and family of Charles H. Phyfer:

A Friend	[illegible]
J. B. T.	[illegible]
C. V. Frank, No. 805 Broadway	2 00
B. V. V.	5 00
From friends in Hanson-place Church, Brooklyn, per J. Haynes, pastor	19 25
C. W., No. 138 Water-street	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	[illegible]
Rev. Dr. Kidder, Madison, N. J.	10 00
A. W. L., No. 40 South-street	5 00
W. F. B., No. 25 Front-street	5 00
M. H. T.	2 00
Cash	1 00
Edward Kearney, No. 314 East Ninth-street	10 00
D. Henriques de Leon	5 00
W. C.	2 00
J. V. R., Brooklyn	3 00
D. F.	15 00
Daniel F.	1 00
Mrs. E. P.	2 00
J. W. Shedden, No. 393 Bowery	5 00
W. H. Gray, No. 22 Wooster-street	5 00
"From Two Working Girls"	2 00
C. R.	5 00
W. S. Johnston, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10 00
C. V. S. Roosevelt	5 00
"Widows' Two Mites," No. 304 Fifty-second-street	1 00
Thomas Howe, No. 242 South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, E. D.	10 00
J. W. M.	5 00
A Friend, through NEW-YORK TIMES	3 00
DIRECT FROM BROOKLYN.	
Walter S. Carter	$5 00
Wilbur F. Herbert	5 00
Wm. H. Hollis	5 00
Mr. Whately, No. 393 Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D.	5 00
Mrs. Jackson, No. 392 Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D.	1 00
Eddie Jackson	1 25
A Friend	1 00
Total	$170 [illegible]
L. & W. also contribute	20 00
Total	$190 [illegible]

For the poor seamstress, who had to pawn her work, Mrs. E. H. K. has sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES office, $5, and L. & W., $10.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union...	84⅝	600	Lake Shore.......	95⅛
400	Pac. M. S. S. Co...	72⅜	100	do.........c.	95⅛
100	do..........c.	72¾	200	Rock Island......	113⅜
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.c.	105⅛	100	do............	113
500	do............	105⅛	200	do............	112⅞
1000	do.........b3.	105⅜	300	do..........c.	112⅞
100	Union Pacific.....	35⅞	500	Atlantic & P. Pf..	36
[illegible]	do............	36	100	do.........s3.	36
100	do............	35¾	200	do.........b3.	36¼
[illegible]	do............	35⅞	200	do............	36¼
100	do..........c.	35¾	100	do............	36⅛
[illegible]	do............	35⅞	100	do............	36⅜
200	do............	36	800	do............	36⅛
[illegible]	do............	35⅞	100	do............	36¼
[illegible]	do.........s3.	35¾	200	do............	36⅜
500	Erie Railroad...c.	65⅞	100	do............	36¼
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	300	do............	36⅜
600	do..........c.	65⅞	200	do............	37
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	100	do..........c.	36⅞
1200	do.........b3.	65⅛	300	do............	36⅛
[illegible]	do............	65⅛	400	do............	36½
1000	do..........c.	65⅛	200	do............	36⅝
[illegible]	do.........s3.	65½	200	do............	36¼
1300	do............	65⅝	100	Bos. H. & E......	8⅜
100	Erie Preferred..c.	80½	200	do.........b3.	8¾
100	St. Paul.........c.	53¾	200	Ohio & Miss......	48¾
200	Tol. & Wab.....c.	74	200	do.........b3.	48⅜
[illegible]	do............	74⅛	200	do.........s3.	48¾
100	do............	74	1000	do............	48¾
200	Pac. R. R. of Mo.s3.	59			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	115⅛	$3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	114¼
7,000	U. S. 5-20C., '65, n.	115⅜	80,000	do............	114
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅞	4,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C..	115⅛
5,000	do............	116⅜	4,500	U. S. 5-20C., '67.s3.	116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old...	81⅛	15	L. S. & M. So. R..	95¾
11,000	Tenn. 6s, n.....	81⅛	100	do...b. c..b3.	95⅛
2,000	S. Car. 6s, new,		100	do..........r.	95⅜
	April & Oct...	25⅛	100	do............	95¼
3,000	Erie 3d M......	99	700	do............	95¾
1,000	Long Dock bds.	92½	100	do.........b3.	95¾
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	85⅜	500	do.........s3.	95⅜
25,000	do............	85½	200	do............	95⅜
10,000	do............	85¼	100	do............	95¼
20,000	do............	85⅝	100	Un. Pacific R.....	35⅞
[illegible]	do............	85⅝	100	do....b. c..c.	35¾
10,000	U. P. 7s. L. G. bds.	76	100	do.........s60.	35⅝
5,000	do............	75⅞	200	do............	35⅞
1,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	73⅜	100	do.........s3.	35⅝
2,000	do............	73⅛	400	do..........c.	35⅝
10,000	do.........s30.	73	300	do............	35⅝
[illegible]	do.........s30.	72⅜	200	do.........s3.	35⅞
[illegible]	do............	72	1500	do............	35⅞
[illegible]	do.........s30.	71⅞	100	do............	35⅛
[illegible]	do............	72⅛	600	do.........s3.	35⅛
5,000	do............	72	200	do............	35⅛
10,000	C. & N. W. cons.	92⅛	300	do.........s60.	35
1,000	H. & St. J. 8s conv	92⅞	1100	do............	35⅛
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 3s,		700	do............	35⅛
	Equip. bds....	101	100	do.........b3.	35⅛
4,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	88⅞	1200	do............	32
[illegible]	Lou. & Na. 2d...	90⅞	1400	do............	34⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	109	200	do.........b3.	35
1,000	M. & St. P. I. div.	87	600	do............	34⅞
10,000	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	90⅛	400	do.........s3.	34⅞
[illegible]	Tol., P. & W. 1st,		100	do.........b3.	34⅞
	Western div..	91	800	do............	34⅞
1,000	B., H. & E. guar.	59	100	do.........s3.	34⅞
1,000	C. F. & Min. 1st.	82	1000	do............	34⅞
1,000	Bur. C. R. & M. 1st	92	700	do............	34⅞
[illegible]	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	98	100	do..........c.	34⅞
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	41½	200	do.........b3.	35
[illegible]	North Mo. 1st..	91	100	N. J. Central R...	105½
[illegible]	Am. D. & I. Co 7s.	96	400	do..bet. call.	105½
[illegible]	L. & N. con., '93.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & R. I...b. c.c.	112⅞
[illegible]	Continental Bk....	82	200	do............	113
[illegible]	Am. Ex. Bank....	111	200	do..........c.	113
[illegible]	Com. Nat. Bank....	80	200	do............	112⅞
[illegible]	Ger. Am. Bk. ex d.	102	300	do.........s3.	112⅞
[illegible]	Ninth Nat. Bk....	105	100	do............	112⅞
[illegible]	Hanover Bank.....	101	500	do............	112⅞
200	N. Cen. Coal..b. c.	44⅞	100	M. & St. P..b.c. c.	53¾
100	do............	44⅞	700	M. & St. P. Pf..b.c.	79
[illegible]	do............	45	100	B., H. & E..b. c...c.	8⅛
[illegible]	Con. Coal.....b. c.	46⅞	100	Tol., W. & W..b.c.	74
100	Mar. L. & M. Co..	21⅛	100	do............	74⅛
200	At. M. S. S. Co...c.	8⅛	500	Del., L. & W....s3.	99⅞
100	W. U. Tel....b. c.	84⅛	100	do............	99⅛
[illegible]	do............	84⅛	200	do............	99⅞
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	72⅛	200	do..bet. call.	99⅞
100	do.........b3.	72⅛	700	St. L. & I. M.....	94⅛
100	do..........c.	72⅛	50	Chi., B. & Q.....s3.	118⅛
[illegible]	do............	72⅛	10	do............	119
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex..	69⅞	200	Morris & Es. R....	91
10	Wells-Fargo Ex...	85	100	do..bet. call.	90⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & Hud....	105⅛	200	N. J. So. Railroad	25
100	do...b. c. b3.	105⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf...	70
100	do............	105⅛	72	C., C., C. & Ind. R.	90⅛
[illegible]	do.........s3.	105⅛	400	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	69
100	do............	105⅛	100	Pac. R. of Mo.....	58⅛
[illegible]	Erie R.......b. c.	65⅛	300	do............	58⅛
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	100	do.........b3.	59
[illegible]	do..........c.	65⅞	100	do...b. c..b3.	59
200	do.........s3.	65⅞	400	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	48⅛
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	100	do............	48⅛
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	400	do............	48⅛
1000	do............	65⅝	300	do.........s3.	48⅛
400	do.........b3.	65⅞	2700	do............	48⅛
[illegible]	do..........c.	65⅞	100	do............	48⅛
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.b.c.c.	39⅛
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	400	do............	39⅛
[illegible]	do.........s3.	65⅞	400	do.........s3.	39⅛
[illegible]	do............	65⅞	100	do..........c.	39⅛
[illegible]	Erie Railroad Pf...	80⅛	700	do............	39⅛
[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.....	105⅛	100	do.........s3.	39⅛
[illegible]	do.........s30.	105⅛	900	do............	39⅛
[illegible]	do...b. c...s3.	105⅛	100	do.........b3.	39⅛
[illegible]	do............	105⅛	100	At. & P. Pf...b.c.s3.	36⅛
100	Clev. & P. R. guar.	89⅛	100	do.........b3.	36⅛
[illegible]	do.........s3.	90⅛	400	do............	36⅛
400	Harlem Railroad.	121	200	do..........c.	36⅛
15	Ill. Cen. Railroad.	120⅛	200	do.........b10.	36⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$[illegible]	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	119⅛	25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	
50,000	do............	119⅛		new..........s3.	115⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	116⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	116⅛	10,000	do............	116⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20R., '65, n.	114⅞	5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

5000	U. P. Incomes....	72⅛	100	Tol. & Wabash....	74
300	New Central Coal.	44⅞	100	Ohio & Miss......c.	48⅛
200	Western Union...	84⅛	100	do............	48⅛
5.0	do............	84⅛	1800	do............	48⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H....s3.	105⅛	400	do.........b3.	48⅛
100	do............	105⅛	100	do............	48⅛
100	do.........b3.	105⅛	200	do.........s3.	48⅛
100	Erie Railroad....	65⅛	200	St. L. & Kansas C.	69
200	do............	65⅛	100	do............	68⅛
400	do............	65⅞	100	Bos., H. & Erie...	8⅛
400	do.........b3.	66	200	C., C. & I. C.......	39⅛
1000	do............	69	17.0	do.........b3.	39⅛
500	do............	65⅛	400	do............	39⅛
[illegible]	do.........b30.	65⅛	200	do.........b3.	39⅛
300	do............	65⅛	700	do............	39⅛
200	do.........s15.	65⅛	200	do.........b3.	39⅛
200	do............	66⅛	1000	do............	39⅛
400	do............	66⅛	100	do.........s3.	39⅛
200	do............	66⅛	200	Atlantic & Pac. P.	36⅛
7.0	do.........b3.	66⅛	700	do............	36⅛
200	do............	66⅛	100	do............	36⅛
[illegible]	do............	66⅛	1000	do............	37
500	do............	66⅛	200	do............	37⅛
200	do............	66⅛	300	do............	37⅛
200	do............	66	500	do............	37⅛
100	do............	66⅛	600	do............	37⅛
200	Rock Island......	113	600	do............	37⅛
100	do..........c.	113	400	do............	37
300	Lake Shore.......	95⅛	300	do............	37⅛
1.0	do..........c.	95⅛	400	do............	37⅛
500	do............	95⅛	600	do............	37⅛
100	do.........b3.	95⅛	500	do............	37⅛
300	Union Pacific.....	35	200	do............	37⅛
8.0	do............	35⅛	100	St. Paul Railroad.	53⅛
300	do.........b3.	35⅛	300	St. Paul Pref.....	78⅛
100	do............	35⅛	100	Pacific R. of Mo..	58⅛
100	do............	35	300	do............	58⅛
[illegible]	do............	35⅛	100	do.........b3.	59

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax.	14	500	Union Pacific.b.c.	34⅛
12,000	Va. 6s, con.....	58⅛	300	do.........s3.	34⅛
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	100⅛	65	Michigan Cen......	108⅛
4,000	do............	100⅛	100	do.........s30.	108⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st....	85⅛	6	do............	108⅛
10,000	Un. Pac. 7s L.G.	76	300	do..bet. call.	109
2,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	72⅛	700	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	95⅛
22,000	do............	72	500	do.........b3.	95⅛
10,000	do.........s30.	71⅛	200	do..........c.	95⅛
1,000	do............	71⅛	500	C., C., C. & Ind....	91
2,000	do............	71⅛	100	N. J. Central..b.c.	105
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	42	300	Chic. & R. I...b.c.	113
10,000	B., H. & E. g'd.	59	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	53⅛
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	76⅛	200	Del., L. & W.......	99⅛
14,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92	300	do............	99⅛
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10		200	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	73⅛
	conv........	95⅛	200	do.........b3.	73⅛
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	104⅛	100	do............	73⅛
10,000	Pac. 7s, g'd by		200	B., H. & E. b.c.b3.	8⅛
	State of Mo...	96	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	48⅛
7,000	North Mo. 1st..	91	200	do............	48⅛
200	Con. Coal of Md..	46⅛	200	do.........b3.	48⅛
100	New Cen. Coal.b.c.	44⅛	400	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	39⅛
300	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	84⅛	200	St. Louis & I. M...	94
200	Mar. L. & M..b. c.	21⅛	100	St. L., K. C. & N.	
200	Adams Express....	99⅛		Pf......bet. call.	69
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	85⅛	100	do............	68⅛
200	Am. M. Un. Ex....	69⅛	300	Pac. R. of Missouri,	
100	do.........b3.	70		bet. call.......b3.	59
200	Atlantic Mail....	8	100	Atlantic & Pacific	
200	Pacific Mail..b. c.	72⅛		Pf......bet. call.	37⅛
100	do..........c.	72⅛	300	do............	37⅛
400	N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.	105⅛	300	do............	37⅛
200	do.........s3.	105⅛	400	do............	37⅛
100	do............	105⅛	200	do............	37⅛
100	Erie Railroad....	66	300	do............	37⅛
600	do..bet. call.	66⅛	700	do............	38
100	do.........s3.	66	1500	do............	38⅛
600	do............	66	200	do............	38
100	do.........b10.	66	500	do............	38⅛
300	do............	65⅛			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

2000	Un. Pac. L. G....	76	400	Lake Shore....b3.	95⅛
100	New Cen. Coal....	45⅛	300	do............	95⅛
100	do............	45	200	do............	95⅛
200	do............	45⅛	200	do.........b3.	95⅛
200	do.........s3.	45⅛	100	do.........s3.	95⅛
300	Western Union...	84⅛	200	do.........s3.	95⅛
1100	do............	84⅛	200	do............	95⅛
100	do.........b3.	84⅛	100	do.........b3.	95⅛
1000	do............	84⅛	500	do............	95⅛
100	do.........b3.	84⅛	300	Tol. & Wab........	73⅛
200	do............	84⅛	100	do............	73⅛
100	do............	84⅛	600	Union Pacific......	35⅛
300	Adams Express....	99⅛	200	do.........b3.	35⅛
100	do............	100	500	do.........s60.	34⅛
200	U. S. Express..b3.	78	500	do.........s60.	34⅛
100	do............	78	200	do............	35
200	Pacific Mail......	72⅛	500	do............	34⅛
100	do............	73	300	do............	34⅛
100	do.........s3.	72⅛	100	do............	35
100	do............	72⅛	100	do............	35⅛
200	do............	72⅛	100	Ohio & Miss....s3.	48⅛
200	N. W. Pref....b30.	90⅛	200	do............	48⅛
100	do..........b3.	90⅛	100	do............	48⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	105⅛	2400	do............	48⅛
100	do.........b5.	105⅛	500	C., C. & I. C.......	39⅛
500	do............	105⅛	100	do.........b3.	39⅛
1000	do............	105⅛	400	do............	39⅛
700	do.........b3.	105⅛	1200	do............	39⅛
300	do............	105⅛	100	do.........b3.	39⅛
100	Rock Island......	113⅛	1700	do............	39⅛
300	do............	113⅛	200	do.........b3.	39⅛
100	Bos., H. & Erie...	8⅛	300	do............	39⅛
200	do.........b3.	8⅛	1000	do.........b3.	40
100	do............	8⅛	900	do............	40
100	do.........b3.	8⅛	100	St. L. & Kan. C...	68⅛
800	Erie Railroad.....	65⅛	200	do............	68⅛
400	do............	66	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	70
600	do............	66⅛	200	Atlantic & Pac....	38⅛
200	do.........b3.	66⅛	900	do............	38⅛
1700	do............	66⅛	600	do............	38⅛
100	do.........s3.	66⅛	100	do.........b3.	38⅛
200	do............	66⅛	600	do............	38⅛
1200	do.........b3.	66⅛	100	do............	37⅞
1500	do............	66⅛	200	do............	38
1000	do............	66⅛	200	do............	38⅛
400	do............	66⅛	200	do............	38⅛
700	do............	66⅛	1400	do............	38⅛
200	St. Paul..........	53⅛	100	do.........b3.	38⅛
200	St. Paul Pref..b3.	79	500	do............	38⅛

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The speculators for a rise in Gold came to the charge in the Gold Room to-day, in the face of a declining Exchange market, and put the price up to 114@114⅛ ₽ cent. They moved with more confidence than yesterday, if with reduced strength, and the speculation is now, to all appearances, wholly independent of the rates of Exchange. Bills on London were done at 109¼@109½ ₽ cent. 60 days, and 110@110¼ ₽ cent. payable on demand, and most of the business for Wednesday's steamers was done at or within the outside quotation, although some of the standard drawers continued their 60 days' rate at 109½ ₽ cent. The scarcity of Coupon Bonds of the Public Funds of the United States is felt in the execution of orders from the other side, or else the supply of sight Exchange would be still easier than at present. Some of the German-American houses are partially increasing their remittances of first-class Railroad Mortgages. Among these the Central Pacifics went up to-day to 101 ₽ cent.

The rate for Money to the Stock Brokers has become quite steady at 7 ₽ cent. The Merchants are also fairly accommodated at the same rate, and outside of Bank there is a demand for prime paper at 8@9 ₽ cent.

On the Stock Exchange there was a more determined raid upon the Stock and Bonds of the Union Pacific Road than has been attempted, under the Congressional sensation, for a fortnight past. The Stock was sold right and left from 35⅝ down to 34⅞ ₽ cent., and the Income Bonds were sold down to 72 ₽ cent. Less impression is made on the First Mortgage, as that takes precedence of the Government Subsidy, and neither the security nor the prompt payment of 6 ₽ cent. Gold Interest is in peril from Congressional interference. Indeed, we regard all the interests of this and the Central Pacific Road as substantially benefited by the Edmunds amendment, which passed the Senate yesterday, to refer the question of the application of one-half the pay for Government service to the Courts. Their adjudication will take the question forever out of Congress, and if adverse to the Roads, cannot take over a few hundred thousand dollars a year out of their finances.

The other Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks, and the general list of Railway Mortgages were firm, and Erie and the new fancy Atlantic and Pacific especially firm, and Pacific Mail better at the close than yesterday. The Erie movement, which has carried the Stock above 66½ ₽ cent., to-day, is now suspected to be an early and sharp *corner*, not so much against the speculators who are *short* on the calculation that the price is too high and must soon come down, as upon the Brokers and Bankers who have recently sold here and bought in London. The advice of their purchases abroad can be cabled over the day they are made, but it requires, at this season of the year, more than a fortnight to place them in possession of the Certificates for delivery. It depends, therefore, upon their ability to borrow the Stock here, whether or not they will be squeezed in the threatened *corner*. The game looks exceedingly interesting this Afternoon.

In the Afternoon, near the close of the Exchange, the speculation on the Share list was generally strong, but not active. The interest in Erie continued to the close, while the weakness in Union Pacific was but partially overcome. The *short* interest in the Stock on Washington news was probably (and largely) increased to-day. The C., C., and Indiana Central Stock advanced to 40 ₽ cent. late in the day.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s..........	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	116⅛	116⅜
American Gold.................	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days.......	109⅜	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	105⅛	105⅛
Chicago and Rock Island.......	113	113⅜
North-west Common............	82½	82½
Pacific Mail..................	72½	72¾
St. Paul Preferred............	78½	79
St. Paul Common...............	54	53¾
Ohio and Mississippi..........	48⅜	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph.......	84⅛	84⅜
Erie..........................	64½	66¼
Union Pacific.................	36	35¼
Lake Shore....................	95⅜	95½
C., C., and Indiana Central....	39⅛	40
Toledo and Wabash.............	73⅜	73⅜
North-west Preferred..........	90½	90¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph.......	49	49
Atlantic and Pacific..........	36	38⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

Gold receipts........................	$664,886 30
Gold payments........................	913,274 17
Gold balance.........................	37,007,488 60
Currency receipts....................	399,142 22
Currency payments....................	630,298 36
Currency balance.....................	22,718,647 00
Customs..............................	587,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	770,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ ct., reg., '81........	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	115⅜
6 ₽ ct., coup., '81.......	119⅛	5-20 reg., '67............	115⅝
5-20 reg., '62............	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67...........	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62...........	115⅝	5-20 reg., '68............	115⅝
5-20 reg., '64............	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68...........	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64...........	115⅝	10-40 reg.................	114⅜
5-20 reg., '65............	115⅛	10-40 coup................	115⅜
5-20 coup., '65...........	116⅛	5s coup., '81.............	115⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....	115	6s currency...............	116¼

The Currency 6 ₽ cents and Coupon Gold 6 ₽ cents of 1881 show a surprising advance in the last few days. The 5-20s are a fraction higher than yesterday, and the 5 ₽ cent. 10-40s and New 5s are firm and scarce.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	92½	Han. & St. Jo. L. G..	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	91½	Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Del., L. & West. 2d...	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....	87	Del., L. & W. 7s, C...	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex...	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C., '76..	100½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76..	109½	Tol. & Wab. 2d.......	92½
Erie 1st M. Ex.........	101½	Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.	84½
Erie 4th 7s, '80.......	96	Tol. & Wab. C. C.....	89
Erie 5th 7s, '88.......	93½	Han. & Naples 1st....	85
Erie 7s, C. M. G. bds.	93½	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	97
Long Dock Bonds......	92	Gt. West. 2d, '93.....	88½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77.	93½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st....	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.	103½	Gal. & Chicago Ex....	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	101½
Harlem 1st 7s..........	101½	Morris & Essex 1st...	104½
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s.	90	Morris & Essex 2d....	99½
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds....	102	N. J. Cen. 1st, new...	105½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.....	96½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.....	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	96½
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....	114½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	95½
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st...	110½	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₽ c. e. b.	100½
Mich. S. 7s, 2d M......	98½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.....	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....	97½
Clev. & Tol. S. F......	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....	88½
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	98
Clev., P. & A. n. bds..	96	Chi. & Alton 1st......	102½
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	98	Chi. & Alton Inc.....	95½
Buff. & Erie new bds.	96½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F..	92½
Lake Shore Div. bds..	93½	Ohio & Miss. Cons....	91½
Lake Shore C. C. bds.	99	Ohio & Miss. 2d......	86½
Lake Shore C. R. bds.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st...	93
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..	96	Peninsula 1st Conv...	98
Cen. Pac. Gold bds....	100¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st..	98½
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds....	111	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s..	109
West. Pacific bds.....	90¾	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	95½
Union Pac. 1st bds...	85	Mil. & St. Paul, I. D.	87
Union Pac. L. G. 7s...	75½	Chi. & Mil. 1st.......	91
Union Pac. Inc. 10s...	72	C., C. & I. C. 1st.....	90½
Ill. Cent. 7s, '75......	103½	C., C. & I. C. 2d.....	76½
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s...	96	Tol., P. & W., E. D...	92
Alton & T. H. 1st.....	99	Tol., P. & W., B. Div.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf...	90	Tol., P. & W. 2d......	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	103½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	96½	Bost., H. & E. 1st 7s..	41½
Chi. & N. W. C. bds..	92	Bost., H. & E. Guar..	58½
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	92	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	82
Chi. & N. W. 1st......	100½	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	92

The First Mortgage 7 ₽ cent. (Gold) Bonds advertised by Messrs. Walker, Andrews & Co. are based upon the East and West Air-Line Road of the Indiana and Illinois Central Company, 152 miles in length, from Decatur, Ill., already known as a prominent Railroad centre, to Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, a still more important centre, as connecting the net-work of Roads in Ohio with the further West and with the Roads of the South-west. The Indiana (or Eastern) Division of the new line is 67 miles to the Wabash River, and the Illinois (or Western) Division, 85 miles from the River to Decatur. The Western Division is now nearly completed. It was expected to be opened for business by the 1st of February; but the hard Winter will make some delay to the Spring months. The Eastern Division is in good progress, and the whole line of 152 miles will be opened in all the year 1873, at a cost of $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 in cash will come from Stock subscriptions, and $3,000,000 from the cash proceeds of the First and only Mortgage lien upon the Road and Equipment, now being marketed. It is claimed by the Bankers and Builders of the Road that, besides its through business and a large local traffic from farm products, &c., of one of the best agricultural districts of the West, it will have the advantage of what is believed will prove an important coal traffic, to be derived from what is known as the Block Coal Field, west of the Wabash, on the immediate line of the work. For the terms upon which the Bonds are offered to the public, reference is made to Messrs. Walker, Andrews & Co., No. 14 Wall-street, or to their advertisement in the daily papers.

Messrs. Gibson, Casanova & Co., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, are marketing the thirty years' 7 ₽ cent. Gold Mortgage of the Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Road of Illinois at 85 ₽ cent., and it is upon the completed portion of the Road that the $600,000 Bonds now offered have been issued. They invite an examination of the map and prospects of the Road and the security, which, they write, they deem perfect, at their office.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce have been to the Currency value of $4,856,819.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will, probably, during the coming year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 90¾ to 91. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN BONDS, redeemable in 1902; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York. For sale at 95 and accrued interest by WESTON & DE BILLIER, No. 35 New-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	25	Oil, Lub., bbls........	1,079
Cotton, bales.......	972	Oil, bbls..............	150
Dried Fruit, pkgs...	269	Resin, bbls............	734
Eggs, bbls..........	423	Spirits Turp., bbls....	238
Flour, bbls.........	4,259	Pork, pkgs.............	694
Meal, bbls..........	1,333	Cut-meats, pkgs........	2,561
Meal, bags..........	7,400	Lard, tcs..............	1,136
Wheat, bushels......	13,300	Dressed Hogs, No.......	1,086
Corn, bushels.......	25,100	Butter, pkgs...........	2,980
Oats, bushels.......	20,500	Cheese, pkgs...........	668
Rye, bushels........	170	Grease, pkgs...........	182
Malt, bushels.......	2,500	Oil-cake, pkgs.........	420
Barley, bushels.....	5,000	Tea, pkgs..............	311
Seed, bags..........	630	Starch, pkgs...........	1,050
Hops, bales.........	172	Tobacco, hhds..........	18
Beans, bbls.........	100	Tobacco, pkgs..........	85
Hides, No...........	404	Wool, bales............	369
Hides, bdls.........	152	Whisky, bbls...........	604
Leather, sides......	18,617		

COFFEE—Has been very dull to-day, yet quoted essentially unchanged. Jobbing business also limited.

COTTON—Has been quite active for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. ₽ ℔. The business has been mostly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 6,560 bales, (of which 1,682 bales were to arrive,) including 5,523 bales to shippers, 550 bales to spinners, and 487 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been quite brisk, on the basis of about former rates for the earlier months. Sales have been made of 20,450 bales, (of which 7,000 bales last evening and 13,450 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 20¼c.; February, 20¼c.; March, 20 9-16c.; April, 20 13-16c.; May, 21¼c.; June, 21⅜c.; and July at 21⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 972 bales, including 521 bales per rail, 451 bales from Savannah. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 24,192 bales, and thus far this week 60,879 bales, against 62,828 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,191,475 bales, against 1,872,215 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..................	18	18¼	18½	18¾
Good Ordinary.............	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Strict Good Ordinary......	19 9-16	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 5-16
Low Middling..............	20	20¼	20½	20¾
Middling..................	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞
Good Middling.............	22⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅝

FISH—A moderate movement has been noted in the leading kinds of stock, with prices quoted about steady, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 75@$8 50 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive, as a rule, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Shipping stock scarce and held with some show of confidence, though for February delivery 1,500 bbls. round-hoop Extra Western were placed at $7 65 ₽ bbl., or a trifle off the previous quotation for such options. Sales have been reported of 8,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₽ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour dull and unchanged; only job lots sold, in all about 450 bbls., at from $6 50@$9 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $9@$13 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₽ bbl....California Flour scarce and wanted; 200 bbls. choice sold, to arrive, at $10 12½ ₽ bbl....Rye Flour in light demand at $4 75@$6 40 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl. Sales, 170 bbls., chiefly at $5@$6 40 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal continues quiet at $3 40@$3 55 for Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, and $3 50 for Jersey. The reported sales have been 180 bbls....Bag meal very quiet at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₽ bbl....Buckwheat Flour quite dull and heavy, within the range of from $3@$3 30 for State and Pennsylvania, ₽ 100 ℔s.

FRUITS—There has been a moderate jobbing business noted in foreign, with Layer Raisins quoted a trifle dearer. Sales, 1,300 boxes Layer Raisins at $2@$2 05; 1,000 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 50; 400 boxes Valencia do. at 8c.@8¼c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; 50 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c.; 100 frails Dates, 100 cases Naples Walnuts, 100 bags Terragona Almonds, and 150 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2@$2 05; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 50 ₽ box; Valencia do. at 8c.@8¼c.; Currants at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Figs at 8c.@14c.; Turkey Prunes at 8c.; Almonds at 18½c.@18⅜c.; Filberts at 11⅛c.@12⅛c.; Brazil Nuts at 11c. ₽ ℔.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been exceptionally dull to-day. Holders of desirable samples have been unwilling to yield the concessions claimed by purchasers, especially on export account, and values have been more or less nominal within the previous range. Small lots only were reported sold at $2 10 for White State; $1 58@$1 60 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted nominally at $1 68@$1 70, in store and afloat....Corn has been more active and quoted about steady. The inquiry has been largely for home trade purposes, though fair also for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 107,000 bushels at 66c.@67c., chiefly at 66⅛c. for Old Mixed Western, afloat, with up to 67c. asked, for strictly choice do.; 65⅝c.@66⅛c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 64⅛c.@64⅝c. for old do., in store; 65⅛c.@67c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 65c. for White Western, and 58c. for (28,000 bushels) unsound old mixed Western, in store....Rye dull at from 85c.@88c. ....Barley firm and in fair demand; sales 28,500 bushels, chiefly Canada West, at $1 22, but including small lots of Western at $1 05, and of four-rowed State within the range of from $1 05@$1 10....Barley-malt quiet, but quoted steady....There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for Oats at a further improvement of ½c. ₽ bushel, closing buoyantly on lighter offerings of prime stock, both new and old. Sales have been reported of 63,000 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for new mixed Western; 51c.@53½c. for new Black do.; 55c.@57c. for White do.; 53c. for ordinary mixed State, with 54c. asked and 53c. reported bid for old mixed Western in store....Feed in demand, within the range of $23@$25 ₽ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Gunny Bags, 1,280 bags sold on private terms, closing at 14⅛c.@15c., showing more firmness. Markets otherwise dull.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at former figures; 300 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅛c., currency, ₽ ℔.

MOLASSES—An unusually active inquiry has been noted for New-Orleans at firmer prices for desirable lots; sales, 1,320 bbls., in lots, at 68c.@75c., and 100 bbls. at auction at 71c.@75c. ₽ gallon. Foreign quiet, but quoted steady; 195 hhds. Porto Rico changed hands at 28c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. Strained at $3 77½@$3 80; 250 bbls. No. 2 at $4 25@$4 37½ ₽ 280 ℔s....Of Tar, 300 bbls. Wilmington Rope sold at $3 75 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in good request, mostly for shipment, at firmer rates; sales, 550 bbls., in lots, at 67c.@67½c., closing at 67½c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, of which sales have been reported, at New-Bedford, to manufacturers of 1,620 bbls. Northern at 68c., and 450 bbls. South Sea on private terms. Crude Sperm quite dull at old figures. Linseed and Lard Oil in demand in a jobbing way at steady rates. Other kinds inactive.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted weak at 9¼c., in bulk, on a very dull market....Refined heavy and quoted down to 21c. for prompt deliveries, on a slow movement; 3,000 bbls. March options, rumored sold at 22c....Refined, at Philadelphia, dull at 21c.... We hear of sales of 4,000 bbls. on the spot and February delivery here at 21c.; and 2,000 bbls on the spot in Philadelphia at 21c....Naphtha nominally as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull, but nominally unchanged as to price. The dealings for early delivery have been confined to small lots of new Mess at $14 37@$14 50, and old Mess at $13 50, Clear at $15 75, and sheer Clear at $16 50 ₽ bbl., in all about 280 bbls. For forward delivery, no business was reported; quotations remained about as before; Western Mess, January options, at $11 05. ....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and rather less firm, with City ranging from 6c.@7c.@7¼c., the latter an extreme; and Western at 5¾c.@6¼c....Cut-meats have been in meagre supply and quoted strong, though comparatively quiet. Sales, 100 boxes Bellies, 14 ℔s., at 8c.; 3,100 Pickled Hams, at 10c.@10¼c., the latter for 15-℔. averages; 1,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c.@8c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, at 12c.@13c.; 325 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, early deliveries, at 5⅜c....Bacon has been quoted lower, especially Short Clear, on a less urgent call for supplies; sales, 700 boxes Long Clear, at 7⅛c.@7¼c., the latter rate free on board; 100 boxes Short Clear, at 7⅜c.; 370 boxes Short Rib, part to arrive, at 7¼c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, last half of February and first half of March, at 7⅜c., and 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, last half of February, delivery at Chicago, at 6⅝c. ₽ ℔....Lard has been offered more freely and quoted cheaper, on a less confident call for stock for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tcs. prime to choice Western Steam, at 8⅛c.@8 5-16c.; 54 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c.; 200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅛c.; 1,850 tcs. Refined, January and February, at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 250 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 8⅛c.; 2,250 tcs. do. February, at 8⅛c.; 500 tcs. do. March, at 8 7-16c., the prevalent asking rate at the close; 1,250 tcs. do. April, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c., and 500 tcs. do., May, at 8⅝c....Beef has been in some demand within the range last quoted; sales, 60 bbls. and 70 tcs., the latter Prime Mess....Beef Hams have been more sought after at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 100 bbls. Ohio at $31 and 100 bbls. Texas at $30 ₽ bbl., and job lots within the previous range....Butter and Cheese of the finer makes offered with reserve, and wanted at full prices.

SEEDS—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for Clover at firmer prices, with sales reported of 1,250 bags fair to very choice Western and State at 9⅜c.@10c. ₽ ℔, the latter an extreme. Other kinds dull at former quotations.

SUGARS—Raw have been unusually dull and somewhat irregular, with fair to good refining grade quoted about steady at 9c.@9⅜c. on rather limited offerings; Centrifugal heavy within the range of 9⅛c.@9¾c., and grocery Cuba and Porto Rico at 9⅛c.@10c. ₽ ℔. No important transactions reported. Refined quiet and somewhat weak within the former range.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in fairly active demand at about steady rates; sales, 210,000 ℔s., fair to about prime, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Of stearine, 75 tcs. at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., and of Grease, 100 bbls. Soap stock at 7c., exclusive of pkg.

TEAS—Have been in more request at full rates; sales, 1,700 half-chests Green, 1,000 half-chests Japan, and 1,100 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been very moderately inquired for at former figures; 150 hhds. sold at 10c.@18c. Seed Leaf dull, but steady; sales, 100 cases 1871 Connecticut, at 55c.@60c.; 54 cases 1871 Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 cases 1870 Sundries at 10c.@14c. ₽ ℔. Of Havana 200 bales sold at 95c.@$1 10 ₽ ℔. Manufactured quiet at unaltered rates.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower on freer offering and a moderate inquiry; sales, 375 bbls., in lots, at 94c.@94½c., closing steadier with 94c. reported bid.

FREIGHTS—On both berth and charter, have been quiet since our last, rates remaining about as before. Grain, Cotton, Provisions, Resin, and Petroleum constituted the bulk of the offerings of Produce. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₽ ℔.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₽ 280 ℔s., and by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₽ ℔....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 4½d. ₽ 280 ℔s., and by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. for Corn, and 9¼d. for Wheat, ₽ bushel; also, two barks, with Guano, reported from Mejellones, at 60s....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 288 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, to the United Kingdom, at 9s.; and another, 218 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, to the United Kingdom or the Continent, at 8s. ₽ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon, at 42s. 6d. ₽ ton....For Bremen, by sail, 2,100 boxes Bacon, part at 42s. 6d....For the Continent, an American bark, 469 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Rotterdam, by sail, 250 boxes Bacon at 45s.; and by steam, 50 boxes Bacon at 55s.... For Stettin, by sail, 700 tcs. Lard and 2,500 boxes Bacon, part at 45s. ₽ ton....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig hence, with equal to about 1,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, reported at 7s. and 35c....For Cuba, a brig and schooner, with shooks, reported from St. John, at 37c.; and another schooner with do., at 35c.; also a brig, with Lumber, at $11....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American schooner, 100 tons, with general cargo, at $1,550.... For Remedios and back to Boston, an American schooner, on the basis of 50c. and $5....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber from Jacksonville, at $14, and another with do. from Darien, Ga., at $12 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The suspension of navigation again greatly restricts shipping facilities, and business has received a decided check. Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Winter Superfine, $5 25@$6; Winter Double Extra, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat stiff but slow; sample lots of No. 2 Spring regular at $1 34 do. No. 2 Winter Red, $2 05. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c. at East St. Louis on the track; 38c.@40c. in elevator. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29c. at East St. Louis on the track; 31½c. in elevator. Barley quiet; only sample lots sold. Rye firm; little offering; No. 2, 75c. Whisky quiet at 89½c.@90c. Pork nominal; no sales. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c.; all up-country buyer, March; order lots firm at 6¾c.@7c. for Sides. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet; nothing done. Hogs higher at $3 85@$4 25, mostly at $4 10. Cattle unchanged; common to choice Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$4; fair to choice Steers, $4 50@$6; common to choice Texan, $2@$4 87½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Flour steady; stock light. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 24¾, spot; $1 25, February; No. 3, $1 11½@$1 12; Rejected, 98½c.@99½c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 30⅛c.@30¼c., cash; 30⅛c.@30⅜c., February; 36⅛c.@36¼c., May; Rejected, 27½c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 25½c.; Rejected, 22½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 68c.@68½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 79c.; No. 3, 65c. Pork in fair demand and lower at $11 80, spot; $12 50 April. Lard in fair demand and lower at $7 25@$7 30, closing $7 25. Green Hams firmer and active at 7c.@7¼c. for 20 to 18 ℔. averages; 8⅛c.@9c. for 16 to 14 ℔. averages. Bulk Meats steady; nominally unchanged. Dressed Hogs—Heavy weights, $4 55@$4 60; light, $4 85@$4 90. Whisky nominal; 88c. bid, 88½c. asked. Receipts—9,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales of 1,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 57; 1,200 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 50; 1,000 bushels Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 64. Corn steady; sales of 5,000 bushels Western, on the track, at 53c. Oats quiet; sales of 500 bushels No. 2 Western at 40c.; Toledo No. 2 held at 42c. Barley firm; sales of 2,400 bushels two-rowed State, on the track, at 80c.; Canada held at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 95c.; four-rowed State, 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White, $2 05; No. 1 White, $1 95; Amber Michigan, $1 73@$1 74. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 15. Dressed Hogs firm and scarce; quoted at $4 85@$5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments small.

TOLEDO, Jan. 28.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $2 05; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 80@$1 81; February, $1 81½; March, $1 83; No. 1 Red, $1 82; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 77@$1 78; March, $1 83. Corn in fair demand and firm; High Mixed, spot 38¾c.@39c., February, 39c.; Low Mixed, 38½c.; Yellow, 39½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan, 35c. Clover-seed strong at $5 25. Dressed Hogs nominally $5 for all weights. Receipts—8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour steady at $8 25@$8 50. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 73@$1 75. Corn firm at 40c.@41c. Oats quiet at 30c.@38c. Rye quiet at 86c.@88c. Barley quiet at 78c.@85c. Butter steady. Pork nominally $12 75@$13. Lard firm; Steam, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Kettle, 8c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 5⅜c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 4c.@4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅜c.@5½c.; Hams, 8¼c.@9⅛c. for 17 to 14 ℔. averages. Live Hogs strong at $4 35@$4 60, mostly at $4 40@$4 50; receipts, 2,000. Whisky, 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—Flour very firm and in good demand, at previous quotations. Wheat firm and wanted; quoted at $1 75@$1 80 for Red and Amber. Corn firm and fairly active at 42c. Oats steady at 30c. Rye firm at 80c. Provisions in good demand and firm. Pork, $13. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@8c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 12¼c.@13c.; Plain, 11¼c.@12c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose, ⅛c. higher packed. Lard, 8c.@8⅜c. for Tierce; 9c.@9⅜c. for choice Leaf; Steam, 7⅝c. Whisky steady at 88c.@88c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 14,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter, and $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 2,300 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 75. Corn unchanged; sales, two cars at 60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte held at $1 08. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 per ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 78c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 12c., and to Albany, 54c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Groceries unchanged. Petroleum quiet and weak; Crude, 21c.; Refined nominal at 14⅛c.@15c. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $4 60@$5 75; Extras, $7; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8@$9. Wheat quiet and weak, but unchanged. Rye sells at 87c. Corn, firmer for good; dull for inferior; New Yellow, 58c.@59c.; do. White, 67c. Oats dull; White, 49c.@52c.; Mixed, 46c.@47c. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 32c.; No. 2, $1 25⅛c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 27c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 88c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.—Flour firm; choice brands higher. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 76; No. 2, $1 70. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum, Refined firm, with an advancing tendency; cars lots, 18⅛c.@19c.; trade lots, 19⅛c.@20c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cotton in fair demand, firm; good Ordinary, 18⅜c.; Low Middling, 19⅝c.; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 11,255 bales; gross, 12,891 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,171 bales; to the Continent, 4,736 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 8,800 bales; stock, 203,325 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 17c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 2,962 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 66,769 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 1,071 bales; exports, coastwise, 928 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 54,143 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 2,987 bales; exports, to the Continent, 702 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 79,159 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day were 153 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,482 head, or 146 cars, against 141 cars for the same time last week. The market was active for good Cattle at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; common stock holding strong at last week's rates; attendance good, with heavy snow-storm prevailing, and prospects of light receipts for next day or so; bidding became spirited; about 1,600 head disposed of; sales of 793 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,010 ℔s. to 1,445 ℔s., at $5 50@$7 25; 17 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,094 ℔s., at $4 25; 182 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,030 ℔s. to 1,290 ℔s., at $5@$6 12½; 39 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,000 ℔s. to 1,317 ℔s., at $4 50@$6; 256 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,225 ℔s. to 1,237 ℔s., at $5 5@$6; 61 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,090 ℔s. to 1,317 ℔s., at $5 50@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,400 head, making total supply for week thus far 5,600 head, against 4,000 head for same time last week; market not yet opened; there has been less "scab" or diseased Sheep here than for six years past. The Western farmers, however, have been guilty of the reprehensible practice of shipping into their droves of Sheep intended for market, Ewes heavy with Lambs, and efforts will be taken to punish parties guilty of this revolting trick. The Hog receipts to-day amounted to 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,500 head, against 11,690 head for the same time last week. The light receipts and the snow blockade West have caused prices to run up rapidly since last week. Yesterday, 2,800 head of Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 180 to 300 ℔s., sold at $4 90@$5 10. To-day, there are not sufficient in the pens to supply the ordinary demand, and prices rate at $5 25@$5 30.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Beef Cattle receipts to-day were 468 head. Medium grades sold a shade higher than last week. Sales—Choice, $11; Extra, $10@$10 75; First Quality, $9@$9 75; Second Quality, $6 50@$8 50; Third Quality, $5 50@$6 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,234 head. The supply in the market was soon disposed of and brought from ¼c.@½c. advance, owing to the butchers wanting Sheep for immediate use. Sales in lots, $3 75@$6 each; Extra, $6 25@$8 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 92⅛; New 5s, 91. Erie Railway Shares, 50¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 51¼.

4½ P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1-16 ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money and the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 51¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96¾ for the issue of 1862, and closed at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Rentes opened at 54f. 30c., and closed at 54f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, all of which were American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Provisions—Beef, 88s. ₽ tierce for New Mess.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 12,000 quarters, none of which were American.

Evening.—Common Resin, 10s.@10s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Refined Petroleum, 21d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 50s. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum, 45f. for fine Pale American.

The Coal Combination—The Present Aspect of Affairs.

Seventy-five thousand tons of Scranton coal will be sold to-day, at auction, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and it is said that strong efforts are making to "bull" prices at the sale by persons interested in the new movement to advance rates. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company have issued another schedule of prices, which shows an average increase of sixteen cents a ton since the 16th inst., the date of their last circular to the trade. The following table shows the difference between the price of coal sold by the company on board vessels at Hoboken, Jan. 16, and the present scale:

Description.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 27.
Lump..................................	$4 25	$4 45
Steamboat.............................	4 35	4 55
Broken................................	4 45	4 65
Egg...................................	4 70	4 90
Stove.................................	5 15	5 35
Chestnut..............................	4 35	4 45

It is reported that concerted action will soon be taken by the companies interested in the "pool" to keep back large supplies at the mines in order to establish a brisk demand and compress the bulk of the trade into a limited period. In order to accomplish this object it is said that the tracks leading to Port Richmond—the great coal depot of Eastern Pennsylvania—have been torn up, ostensibly for the purpose of repair, but in reality as a means and an excuse for obstructing the shipment of coal.

Among the schemes to be undertaken by the managers of the Reading Railroad, the establishment of stores along the line is reported. The object sought by this plan is to control the miners and prevent "strikes." Under the present system miners can obtain credit from store-keepers for the necessaries of life during a "strike," but when the new stores are in operation the workmen will be virtually dependent upon the railroad for provisions, as, in case of any demand for increased pay, credit would be immediately stopped, and the miners reduced by starvation.

The following extract from the *Miners' Journal* of this week shows how the situation is viewed in Pennsylvania:

> As to the future we will make this remark: Individual operators and corporations cannot exist together in the same business when they come into collision; one or the other must go under, or be subject to the other. This is inevitable. Now, how do matters stand in this fight? The company owns all the avenues to market; the landings on which the coal must be shipped; the lands from which the coal is produced, and they transport it to the shipping point, and also ship it. With such odds against it, what can they expect to do? As to appealing to the public, that amounts to little in a contest of this kind.

Serious Charge Against a Police Officer.

John A. Warren, who describes himself as a journalist, yesterday charged that Patrolman John Braunick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the afternoon of the 14th inst., assaulted him while walking through Thirty-fifth-street with two ladies, one of whom was a stranger to him. When they met Braunick the strange lady charged him (complainant) with annoying her, and Braunick attempted to arrest him. He seized hold of a railing, and the officer thereupon struck him over the left hand with his club, and fractured the bone. Warren added that he gave the officer $5 not to take him to the Station-house, and he was then allowed to depart. He did not positively identify the officer, but it was shown that Braunick was on that post at the time indicated. The accused denied the charge in toto, and stated that he did not see the complainant until Patrolman Wade had arrested him for intoxication, and he (Braunick) assisted Wade to take him to the station, where Warren gave his name as James Adams. He did not complain to the Captain or the Sergeant in charge that his hand was injured, nor did he complain of it the next day, when taken to court. Braunick says that he did not see the complainant walking with any ladies at that or any other time, nor was he offered any money, as stated by Warren. Patrolman Wade corroborated Braunick's statement and confirmatory evidence as to the proceeding at the station-house, and the intoxicated condition of Warren, alias Adams, when brought in, was given by Capt. Burden and Sergt. Keating, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. At the request of the complainant, the case was adjourned for further testimony.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-Ship Company.

It is improbable that any decision will be made in the affairs of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company until the expiration of the time for filing an answer to the suits. The assets and liabilities of the company are nearly equal, and at present the officers are in doubt as to their future course. Meanwhile, they are negotiating for the temporary conveyance of the mails to Havana and Nassau, the mail for the latter place not having gone for three weeks.

Funeral of the Late Judge Tracey.

The funeral of the late Judge William H. Tracey took place yesterday from the residence of his brother, No. 135 Clinton-street. At 11 o'clock the remains were removed to the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, to be conveyed to Freehold, N. J., for interment. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Chief-Justice Shea, Thos. J. Creamer, Wm. C. Traphagen, David D. Terry, John C. Shaw, Jas. O'C. Fabb, Dr. Thos. Finell, John T. McGowan, John Pyne, James McBarron, Michael C. Cody, Dr. James C. Wood, and Dr. Tully. The funeral services were performed at Freehold by Rev. Dr. Cobb.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT woman would like to get some offices to clean and take charge of, or the agency of a tenement-house; best of City reference can be given; apply all the week. Address Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) superior servants, all capacities, Protestant and Catholic, ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general workers, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants, to suit all capacities, both Protestants and Catholics, City and country.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—FOR FIRST-class servants, of all nationalities, apply or send your order to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th av., (over drug-store.)

AT COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION Rooms, No. 69 East 10th-st., (formerly Bible-house,) several first-class colored men and women now waiting situations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat young woman, conversant with both duties, and also an excellent laundress, desires a good home more than high wages; has good City references. May be seen till suited any day after 11 A. M. at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; understands all kinds of salads, or will take care of grown children; first-class references. Call at No. 454 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in the fine washing, or waiting; private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or waiting, in a private family. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.; ring bell No. 8.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to private boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 28 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid, to assist with ironing, or waiting; excellent reference. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., shoe store.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH-AV.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH references to present employer, at whose residence she can be seen; disengaged Feb. 1; understands French, English, and American cooking perfectly. Orders left for this servant at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs, will receive prompt attention.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two young women, one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, and to do washing; best of City reference; private or public; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—A good bread, biscuit and pie baker; fully understands her business, and will go into a comfortable place at low wages; highest City recommendations. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A capable girl to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a neat and economical servant, a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best of references given. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS a first-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook; has three years' City reference from her former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NEAT, tidy young girls; both thoroughly understand their duties; best City recommendations; five years in last situation; will be generally useful in a family or a good boarding-house; will do washing, if required. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a clean, tidy, sober, respectable young woman; understands her duties in every respect; is well recommended from her last place. City employer; is willing to be generally useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very neat, tidy young woman, who is well recommended in every respect; is a good cook; first-class bread and biscuit maker; excellent washer and ironer; prefers a good home in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist in the coarse washing, or would take the position of laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—FOR a small City family; understands her work thoroughly; has City references; good plain cook; nice washer and ironer. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; she is a very good cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; prefers the country; lived in the best families; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK IN hotel, restaurant, or club-house; is a superior cook; would go by the day to cook a dinner; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 721 6th-av, Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English, in every style; seven years' City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Employment Office, first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook in a respectable family; will assist with washing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread maker; would do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; is a good bread-maker and understands all kinds of cooking; reference from first-class families. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a very respectable woman, and good cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; country or City; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; City reference, if required. Call at No. 156 East 39th-st., first floor front.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK, in a first-class plain family; can give good reference. Call or address Miss Brown, 349 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; would do the plain washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., near 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL, AS COOK; WILLING to assist with the washing and ironing; three years' reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

DAY'S-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO go out by the day to wash and iron, house-cleaning, &c. Apply at No. 34 Pell-st., first flight of stairs, back room.

EMPLOYERS
can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with
DOMESTIC HELP
for any capacity at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 W. 34th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE and capable English woman, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is capable of taking entire charge; or as nurse to an invalid lady; has best City references. Address M. K., No. 267 Division-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN woman, highly recommended; she is a good seamstress or nurse, and is willing to make herself useful generally. Can be seen at No. 114 East 26th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended Protestant girl to do general house-work; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook. Can be seen by calling at No. 200 4th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID TO ONE OR TWO LADIES.—An experienced English person of respectability, highly recommended, good travel-packer, hair-dresser, &c., would have no objection to go to Europe with a family returning. Call or address A. M., No. 153 West 23d-st., 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English perfectly; will take care of a growing child; best City references. Apply at No. 502 5th-av., corner of 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by last employer, whom she left, for satisfactory reasons, on Monday; is capable of filling a first-class situation; wages, $20. Her calls in charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman; highly respectable; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a family's washing; understands fluting and puffing; or would go out by the day; the best of City references. Call or address No. 431 East 15th-st., Room No. 3.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman, who can flute, polish, and puff, and do all kinds of fine ironing; will also assist in chamber-work; first-class City reference. Inquire for D., at Odell's, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman giving up housekeeping, as laundress and to assist with chamber-work; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 402 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL, NEAT, AND tidy young girl, as nurse to growing children, plain sewing, and light chamber-work; speaks French fluently, and is highly recommended by her late employer, whom she left on Saturday for satisfactory reasons; has two other City references, one of four years. Apply at the intelligence office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS.—HIGHLY recommended by present employer, who is going to Europe; teaches French and German; is refined and genteel; can sew or wait on a lady. Orders by mail or personal calls promptly attended to at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A very neat, tidy young girl, who is willing to be generally useful in a home; is a good plain family seamstress, and kind and attentive to children; has no objections to a home in the country; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS INfant's nurse desires a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; wishes to take entire charge; willing to travel; is neat and genteel, careful and obliging; undoubted City references for ability and character. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has had many years' experience, as nurse for infants or growing children; unexceptionable City references can be given from parties who may be seen. Inquire for M., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; has the best of reference in regard to honesty, capacity, &c.; City or country. Call for two days at Employment and Insurance office, No. 721 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young French girl; understands the care of children and is willing to assist in chamber-work; is genteel and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet-nurse; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE AND SEAMstress, or Chamber-maid and Nurse and Seamstress. —By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; cut, fit, operate, &c.; experienced nurse; very respectful, willing, and obliging; perfectly honest, &c.; good chamber-maid; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—PLAIN FAMILY SEWER; good hand at altering ladies' and children's garments; a useful woman in a plain family; will also do light chamber-work. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress; cuts and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with children; City references. Call at No. 309 East 26th-st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent and genteel-looking young girl, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting; has four good City references, ladies can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, AS second waiter in a gentleman's family, or to do all the waiting in a plain family; is very willing and obliging; understands his duties perfectly, and has two good City references; parties to be seen. Apply at the intelligence office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress or parlor-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a few gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; understands fluting in the neatest style. Call or address No. 241 East 38th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., No. 13 6th-av., corner of 10th-st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife, (no incumbrance,) man as coachman and gardener, will take charge of whole work on place; wife as excellent cook, washer and ironer; best reference. Call on or address E. A., care of Mr. Kiernan, No. 336 9th-av., New-York.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, wash, and iron, or house-work, by a respectable Scotch Protestant man and wife; no children; with best recommendations; both understand their duties; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL PROTESTant man, single, as coachman; understands the business in City or country; is willing and obliging; good City references. Address E. J., Box No. 234 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 137 West 25th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman; understand his duties thoroughly; can come highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Address Coachman, No. 108 West 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful City driver; will make himself useful; City or country; City reference. Call on J. R., livery-stable, corner of 44th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman, or groom and coachman; has good reference, both American and English. Call or address M. L., No. 328 East 36th-st., for two days.

FARM-WORK—HOUSE-WORK AND Dairy Woman.—By a very respectable, temperate man, and wife, (no children,) lately landed; understands all branches of farm-work; wife is an excellent butter maker; can also do house-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS gardener; fifteen years' reference; understands green-house, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables. Apply or address J. H. B. Bridgeman, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER; small family; has had fifteen years experience as head gardener on one of the finest places on the Hudson. Address Gardener, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, as first-class gardener and florist; has six years' good reference. Address H. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 303 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; understands laying out grounds, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Address H. S., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—AS GROOM OR COACHMAN, by a respectable Protestant young man; would make himself generally useful; has good references; City or country. Apply to or address Groom, private stable, No. 4 East 31st-st., for one week.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—WANTED, BY A young man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, a position as cashier or stock clerk in a broker's office; best reference. Address STOCKS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT, private family, or groom's situation by a young man lately from Dublin; can care horses, cattle, milk, build fires, &c.; good recommendations; is very willing and obliging. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—AN EXPERIENCED HEAD waiter wishes to take charge of a hotel; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 20 East 9th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address A. N., No. 338 East 9th-st., Room No. 17.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A first-class cook; either a Swede or German woman preferred. Also a chamber-maid who thoroughly understands her business; best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY-GOODS house, a lad about fifteen years of age; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address Box No. 5,454 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS chamber-maid; one who understand her business thoroughly. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; must have good references. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock to-day, at No. 72 East 30th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

The New-York Times.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	3
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Mr. JOB STEVENSON's portion of the Credit Mobilier investigation was begun and ended yesterday. It resulted in showing that Mr. STEVENSON had proposed for examination a matter over which Congress has, and has had, no control, and in regard to which no member of Congress could have been required to act. It resulted, further, in showing that Mr. STEVENSON got his information after he made his charges, and that he was far more hasty than wise in bringing the matter before the House.

We presume that nobody will be surprised at the weakness of the line of defense adopted by the counsel for TWEED. As it is not pretended that Messrs. FIELD, GRAHAM, and BURRILL have anything better to offer on behalf of their client than evidence tending to blacken the personal character of some of the chief witnesses against him, the case may be considered as virtually closed. The Court very properly refused to admit such testimony. As it is apparent that TWEED has nothing stronger to rely upon than the preposterous technical plea that the act under which the Board of Audit performed, or rather neglected to perform, its functions was unconstitutional, we should, under ordinary circumstances, be disposed to congratulate the public on the near prospect of bringing a great criminal to justice. It now remains to be seen whether the jury is ready to decide the case upon the evidence submitted. If any of them are disposed to evade this responsibility, it would be well for them to reflect, before securing an indubitable title to lasting infamy. Be their position as obscure as it may, they will be branded before their fellow-citizens in a way as indelible as TWEED himself. We prefer to believe that the jury has respect enough for its good name to prevent a shameful miscarriage of justice.

In another column will be found a summary of the provisions of the Rapid Transit bill, introduced to the Assembly by Mr. OPDYKE. The general provisions of that bill will probably meet with public approval, as it is becoming apparent that the only way in which we can ever attain a comprehensive scheme of quick transit is for the City to set about constructing a local railroad system itself. On the other hand, it is pretty obvious that the execution of such a work ought to be guarded as carefully as legislation can devise. The formation of a board of construction, composed of the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, Chief Commisioner of Public Works, and six other commissioners appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, is probably as good an organization as could be devised. But we believe that the tax-payers will fail to see why, after being constructed, the road should be turned over to the management of any City department whatever. The analogy of the Croton Bureau referred to in the bill is somewhat an unfortunate one, since during the last few years that bureau has been a nest of not a high class of political appointees. If the City is to assume the responsibility of carrying out a quick transit scheme, it will insist that it be kept most rigidly "out of politics." A board of management constituted in a similar way to the board of construction would be entitled to public confidence. To turn the business over to a local department with too much work on their hands already, is a course open to the most emphatic condemnation.

We would direct special attention to the very sensible remarks of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ before the Legislative Committees on Cities, yesterday, in regard to the management of local finances. He stated, on his own knowledge, that there were not five intelligent bankers in the City of New-York who could tell within three or four millions what the debt of the City actually is. He advocated the abolition of the costly and useless office of City Chamberlain, and of the cumbrous device known as the Sinking Fund Commission, and declared himself in favor of the creation of a board of finance, consisting of the Controller and four Tax Commissioners, who should have charge of the receiving and disbursing of all Municipal funds whatever. There may be difficulties under existing guarantees to the public creditor in the way of transferring the powers of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, but there can certainly be no difficulty in providing for the general debt consolidation, also urged by Mr. SCHULTZ. This is a measure which has been already advocated in these columns, on the obvious ground that, if local bankers are bewildered by the innumerable "funds" which at present represent our liabilities, it is sheer folly to expect foreign bankers to understand them at all. Let all our long bonds be consolidated into a general debt of the City of New-York, (after the separate existence of the "County" has been brought to an end,) and we can readily negotiate our Municipal securities on the Exchanges of the world at their par value, bearing five per cent. interest in gold. This is no mere speculation, but a simple statement of fact based upon offers received from foreign bankers. It cannot too soon receive the attention of the Legislature.

As a gathering of notables, the Vienna World's Fair promises to outdo all its predecessors. The Emperor of Germany is to be there; so are the Czar, President Thiers, the Shah of Persia, and the Prince of Wales, not to mention the Hospodar of Montenegro, Prince BISMARCK, and a host of Cabinet Ministers of all nations. There will be materials enough at Vienna for a great European Congress, such as the late Emperor NAPOLEON used to dream of, and it is to be hoped that the assembled magnates may turn their social hob-nobbing to some good purpose.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

When the Poland Committee had made only slight progress in its public investigation, it became evident that the grave charges made, in the heat of the late campaign, against prominent Republican members of Congress had, in most cases, no substance. The men against whom these charges were principally directed, were shown to have had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Speaker BLAINE and Senator WILSON, who were specially selected for attack, were acknowledged by everybody before the committee to have had no interest in or profit from the Credit Mobilier Company, and therefore to be free from even the suspicion of having been influenced improperly in the discharge of their high trust. Others, who frankly stated that they had owned stock in the company, and had received its dividends, showed that they had never been placed in a position to be biased by that fact, and that their transactions were perfectly innocent. It will be remembered, also, that from the beginning of the investigation, no one has alleged or implied that the Congressmen who engaged stock of OAKES AMES, or who received dividends from him, were influenced in their official course by that fact. Mr. AMES, it is true, with cynical indifference to honest public opinion, confessed that his own motives were bad; that he desired to enlist Congressmen in his company for the protection of his own interests; and that he endeavored, by guaranteeing sure profits, and by concealing his own purposes and giving questionable assurances as to the character of the stock, to induce his fellow-members to embark in the scheme. But this view of his action he studiously avoided disclosing to the men he addressed; and he alleges that he never had any occasion to carry out his pernicious plan, and never suggested to any of them that they would be expected to aid the company directly or indirectly.

It was natural, therefore, that the impression should prevail that the investigation was resulting in no essential service to the public, and that its continuance in the direction at first assumed was but a renewal of the waste of time from which the country suffered last Winter. It is still evident that the greater part of the gentlemen who have been made to figure so conspicuously before the committee are absolutely innocent, and that these have done nothing to forfeit that high respect which long and faithful public service has won for them. It is only too evident, however, that to some extent character hitherto esteemed blameless, is seriously compromised by the latest phase of the investigation. This is specifically true of Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, who having denied absolutely that he received any dividends from, or owned any interest in, the Credit Mobilier, is unable to sustain his denial against the evidence produced. We regret to say that the case of Vice-President COLFAX must be classed with that of Mr. PATTERSON unless an explanation, which now seems difficult, can be made. Mr. COLFAX has a number of times denied that he received any dividend from the Credit Mobilier, and especially that he received any in the form of a check from AMES, in June, 1868. His last denial was in these words:

> I repeat exactly as I stated before, that I never received a dollar on any account from the Credit Mobilier. I never saw this check, and don't know whether it was signed by O. AMES or OAKES AMES. Why he made this check payable to S. C., I cannot imagine. I could not have added to my income $1,200 without remembering something about it. During the whole of this four years he has never proposed to pay me anything, and never told me I was the owner of the stock. I told Mr. AMES I would not buy into a lawsuit, and that ended the matter between us.

Yesterday it was shown by a deposit ticket in the handwriting of Mr. COLFAX, that two days after the date of AMES' check, Mr. COLFAX deposited in his bank at Washington $1,200 in United States notes and bank bills. Mr. COLFAX did not appear before the committee yesterday. At 12 M., after the committee had been two hours in session, he asked the Senate to investigate the charges against him, which the Senate, for constitutional reasons, very properly declined to do. He then, at 1 P. M., left for Philadelphia. We regret that he omitted to make, or even to promise before the committee, any explanation of the damaging evidence of yesterday. It is not impossible that he can give one; but it is certain that if he cannot, a reputation, heretofore singularly respected, will be irretrievably injured.

For while members of Congress may have held Credit Mobilier stock in perfect innocence, it is a serious ground for suspicion if, having held it, they deny it. In so doing they afford evidence very hard to rebut that they, who must know most of their own transactions, have reason to be ashamed of them. This is the inference the public will not fail to draw, and which is quite in accordance with the requirements of justice. It may be possible to plead much in extenuation. It may be said that memory has been really defective, or that alarm at the possible consequences of an unfounded clamor may have betrayed these gentlemen into unmanly artifices, not necessarily prompted by guilty conscience. But this is a verdict the general public cannot and ought not to render. The country cannot regard as pure a course of conduct protected by concealment and deceit. Whatever may be the regret for the result, or however strong the inclination to accept all possible palliation, the public man who, on the witness stand, under oath, misrepresents his own acts, ruins his reputation.

Russia in Central Asia.

If Great Britain has prescribed a limit, beyond which the advance of Russia will be treated as warlike aggression, and Russia has made some proposal about a "neutral zone" on the borders of Afghanistan, it is as certain that Great Britain will adhere to her hard and fast line, as that she will decline to accede to the recognition of a neutral zone, which could only be guaranteed by the two Powers so long as it suited the convenience of either to recognize its existence. The standing solution of the phase of the Eastern question must always be an appeal to force. Russia may higgle a little over the British ultimatum, but she will probably accede to it in the end, because she knows that the English people are prepared to fight, and that the Anglo-Indian community is eager to fight, while she is, as yet, neither the one nor the other.

Meanwhile, arises the question, what is the meaning of this restless and determined advance of Russia eastward and southward? Is it mere lust of conquest that prompts her to absorb the Khanates now, and to use them afterward as a stepping-stone toward British India? Partly so, perhaps, but not entirely so. It has been the misfortune of Russia to have acquired an empire as large as this continent, on the wrong side of the backbone of the Western Hemisphere. In Europe and Asia alike, the immense plains which constitute the dominions of the Czar slope in the wrong direction. Her great rivers have either no visible outlet at all, or flow into the Arctic Ocean. Did the people at the North Pole need her grain, her hemp, or her tar, and were the girdle of perpetual ice removed, she would take rank as one of the foremost commercial and maritime powers of the world. But as the great highways of western commerce are the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the Indian Ocean, and as she possesses very inadequate means of reaching any of them, the great problem of Russian statesmanship must continue to be, as it has been for the last two hundred years, how to obtain for her a southern seaboard. ELIHU BURRITT published, in March, 1871, a little pamphlet composed of contributions inserted in THE TIMES and other journals, in which this view of the subject is very fully illustrated. Here are some points from his argument:

> Russia is virtually a riverless empire. It is full of rivers, great and small, but either they run to no ports of her own, or they are worthless for commerce. * * Imagine a great bayou of the Mississippi, just below Vicksburg, of the dimensions of the Black Sea. Imagine all the rivers in the United States, from Maine to Texas, to run into this salt-water bayou, and that all the commerce that floats on those rivers has to pass through that short length of the river that connects the inland sea with the Gulf of Mexico. Then realize, if you can, that this short and narrow strait is called the Bosphorus, and that New-Orleans is Constantinople, and that all the commerce of the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, that finds its way to the Atlantic, has to pass between the ports of a foreign nation, of a race, language, and religion as alien to us as any pagan people can be. * * * See what long rivers run northward into the Arctic Ocean, as the Obe, Yenisee, Lena, and others. * * * Look the other way, and see the length and course of the famous Volga and Ural. These fall into the Caspian, a warmer sea; but they might as well run into our Lake of the Woods, so far as ocean connection and commerce are concerned.

The political and geographical necessities of Russia mean one and the same thing. Trace the long line of her southern frontier, and you have a key to the past, present, and future problems of Russian diplomacy. Denmark holds the entrance to the Baltic; Prussia debars her Muscovite neighbor from getting a port on the North Sea; Austria lies between her and the Adriatic, and she must conquer Turkey to command the Dardanelles, where a fort or two could at any time neutralize all the benefits of the few hundred miles of seaboard between the mouth of the Dnieper and the mouth of the Don. Then comes Asiatic Turkey, then the land-locked Caspian, with Persia on its southern shore, cutting off access to the Persian Gulf, and then, assuming the ultimate conquest of Turkestan, there are Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, interposing a solid wedge of territory between Russia and the southern ocean. From that point onward to the far-distant Pacific, half a continent lies between Russia and the southern seaboard of Asia. NICHOLAS tried to pierce this wall of territorial adamant at its weakest point, in the Danubian Principalities, and found reason to repent his rashness. His son is driving the wedge of military possession in now as far as he dare, with the view of striking some day for Persia or Afghanistan, and so giving Russia a broad ocean outlet for products which she at present carries by many tortuous and narrow channels to the markets of the world. It may seem that he might as well continue his father's policy, and by intrigues and money in Greece, Roumania, and Servia pave the way for another armed attempt to clutch at "the sick man's inheritance." But then, he would have to fight Austria, and perhaps Germany, as well as Great Britain. In Asia, on the other hand, there is only the British to deal with, and an effete dynasty to topple over, whether Herat or Teheran be made the objective point of advance. It is difficult to see on what grounds the usually well-informed *Indépendance Belge* assumes that there is no necessary divergence between the interests of Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. Keeping in view the fact that England might as well quit India at once, as allow Russia to command the coast of the Arabian Sea, it is very hard to see how they can avoid drifting into war about Persia or Afghanistan some day.

What Shall Women Do for Employment?

Miss FAITHFULL's statements, at the reception of Saturday, regarding the present condition and the difficulties of the question of female employment were drawn especially from English circumstances, but they undoubtedly apply here equally well. When she spoke of "the improved standard of living interfering with marriage," and of machinery taking the place of women's domestic labor on a gigantic scale, the statements apply almost as truly to our older States as to Great Britain. The portion of her sensible address which most of all touched the audience were her few earnest remarks in regard to the great middle class of England, who live so much up to their means, and whose daughters are, therefore, continually left to themselves to fight the battle of life. She was constantly receiving hundreds of letters at home, she said, from daughters and widows of clergymen, professional people, and small shopkeepers, who had been left suddenly penniless in the world by the deaths of their fathers or husbands, and who must now seek a support without been trained to earn it.

These words struck a deep chord of feeling in the audience, and many a parent thought, no doubt, of his daughters, who might, by a sudden accident, be left on the world, and who are so poorly fitted to cut their way. The number of women in Great Britain who are depending on their own exertions for support, said Miss FAITHFULL, was, ten years ago, 2,000,000; it is now 2,500,000, showing an enormous increase of this class. The number and increase of the corresponding class in this country is, no doubt, very large.

What shall be done, then, to solve the problem of giving them work? What shall every father of the middle class, who has daughters, do to provide for their future, in case of his sudden death? There seem now but two occupations open for young ladies—teaching and sewing. Both of these are so crowded that they scarcely can give a competent support. What else can be opened to women in remunerative labor? We believe Miss FAITHFULL's general answer to be the correct one, that the daughters of the middle class, instead of being "dipped in a thin solution of accomplishments," should be trained under some accurate and thorough system of education. It does not make so much difference what a young girl learns, as that she should have mental habits of accuracy and thoroughness. A very close and careful common-school education should be given, and then on that can be planted any specialty which may be required. Wherever women are employed now, the first great difficulty always is their want of thorough training. A few years ago our printers undertook to employ female compositors. The effort was immediately obstructed by finding that the women could not spell or compose with accuracy or elegance. When a woman is taken into a library as assistant, or engaged as a clerk, or copyist, or to abstract a document, the trouble is at once found to be that she cannot do her task with precision and thoroughness. In shops, too, in this country, the traditional habits of women interfere much with their efficiency. The women attendants in dry-goods stores, restaurants, and other similar places, are notoriously the most impolite and inattentive of all attendants. They have not acquired that traditional and inherited habit of business which, for instance, a French woman possesses.

The same want of thoroughness is found in the one profession to which women are peculiarly suited—the teaching profession. Nine out of ten of all the women who are in this business in this City have gone through no normal or training-school preparatory for it. They cannot even write a lady-like or business note properly; they enter their business imperfectly trained, and they never, in the true sense of the word, succeed. That unfortunate class, the poor boarding-house keepers, who are so continually borrowing money, and falling from one stage of poverty to another, seldom or never understand their business.

The great obstacle to woman's success in this country, and in England, we believe to be want of thorough training. Wherever women are carefully educated, there they succeed. The young ladies who have gone through the normal schools at Oswego and Albany command now, as teachers, salaries from $800 to $1,500 per annum—greater even than men of the same rank in life can obtain. The French female shop-keepers, it is well known, succeed as well as the male. There are women in this City, well known in society, who have been carefully trained in certain branches of business, and have amassed very respectable fortunes. In this country, we believe, there is no deep-seated prejudice against women entering new branches of work. Female physicians here have been well received, and have acquired competencies. There is a successful house of female merchants in this City, engaged in the tea business; there is another, well known and much respected, operating to a large extent, in real estate. We believe that women here can enter any suitable profession, provided they are trained for it.

Marriage is, of course, the highest object for every young woman, but the chances for this are greater where there is a solid education and in a class of moderate means. It is luxurious habits which especially prevent marriage among both men and women. A sensible man is not the less likely to marry a woman if he knows she is able to support herself in a time of difficulty.

Midwinter at the Theatres.

Heavy snow storms are not conducive to lively business at the playhouses, and the Winter has been peculiarly severe in this respect. Yet the audiences, in most cases, have been remunerative, and at some theatres above the average of ordinary seasons. The truth is, the population and the prosperity of New-York are always increasing, and the demand for popular amusement keeps pace with the increase; while supply is by no means augmented in the same degree. New people are continually added to the numbers in the City and its suburbs, partly by accessions from without, partly by the young folks growing up, and yet the accommodation for theatre-goers among us is practically no greater than it was ten years ago. Another point is to be considered too, apart from that of mere numbers, which is that the style and quality of dramatic entertainments here have been, during the past few years, surprisingly improved; and that this fact gains for the theatre much more attention, proportionally, from the educated classes than it formerly received.

Two managers, Mr. WALLACK and Mr. BOOTH, have done work to this end for which New-York should be always grateful. In the two departments of comedy and tragedy, these gentlemen resolved to do things better, on the whole, than they had ever been done in America, and they have carried out their enterprising resolution. We do not say that the acting has, in all instances, been sustained at the same even pitch of superiority; but we claim that, taking all things together—acting, costumes, scenes, and other accessories, the thoroughness of rehearsal and stage business, the quality of the orchestras, and the comfort and elegance of the auditorium—the excellence aimed at has been systematically attained. What has not yet been compassed, although some worthy attempts toward it have assuredly been made, is the establishment of an indigenous drama, or a school of national comedy. For this the country, its manners and its literature, appear to be fast ripening, and we may reasonably hope that the fruit will not long be deferred.

The example set by the managers named has been of the highest service. It has followed from their efforts that no real success can be attained in New-York without, to some extent, following in their footsteps. There must be, that is to say, if a theatre is to succeed, care, finish, thoroughness of detail, respect for the audience in matters of taste, as well as in matters of comfort. The honorable work done by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY is a forcible illustration of the value of setting up high standards. It does Mr. BOOTH and Mr. WALLACK no harm to say that Mr. DALY has fairly emulated the labors that have done them such honor; and it is no disparagement to the younger manager to say that he probably would not have achieved what he has but for the stimulus of their example. Even in theatres less distinguished for the intellectual than the spectacular character of their entertainments, the standards thus established have had their uses. Tragedy of the first class reigns at Booth's, and dazzling spectacle at Niblo's; but elaboration and lavish expenditure in stage minutiæ are common to both. So, too, the tact, grace, and quick eye for the fashion and whim of the time, long so conspicuous at Wallack's, find worthy competition on the stage of Daly's, and reflection, still further, on the boards of the theatre in Union-square. Again, the gorgeous show-pieces of the Grand Opera-house are what they are, at least in a great degree, because of their splendid predecessors in Broadway. It would not answer now, in fine, to do anything either at the beautiful Opera-house, or at the Olympic, or Niblo's, on a scale inferior to that to which play-goers have been made accustomed. This involves, of course, far greater expenditure on single plays than was ever dreamt of here in old times; but then, the plays run very much longer, and bring the managers more credit, as well as far more profit.

Just now, the town boasts much variety in the way of dramatic art; and, when Mr. FECHTER can make up his mind to open his new house in Fourteenth-street, the display will be more brilliant still. From appearances, it has been feared that the preparations there would take almost as long as the term of *Edmond Dantes'* imprisonment in the Chateau d'If; we are assured, however, that everything will soon be ready, and that the pleasure of the public when Mr. FECHTER's doors *are* thrown open will be enhanced, through the fullness of preparation, by the measure of delay.

The "Saw-Dust" Swindlers.

Persons who are not familiar with the course of justice in this City must think it strange that, although scoundrels may be caught in the act of perpetrating swindles of the most barefaced character, nothing can be done in the way of punishing them. A good deal of indignation has lately been expressed at the course pursued by Police Justice SCOTT in this connection. Last week a few of the most notorious of the gang known as "saw-dust men" were arrested by desire of Mayor HAVEMEYER, and brought before the justice referred to. It appeared at the examination that the detectives had failed to procure one out of the numerous army of victims, as a witness upon whose testimony a complaint might be drawn. Justice SCOTT, an exceedingly brusque Tammany politician, whose language is more appropriate in the pot-house than on the Bench, "scoffed at the detectives" for not being better prepared, and discharged the prisoners. This conduct on the part of Mr. SCOTT has called forth a rebuke from the Mayor, which, from what we know of the Tammany justice, is not likely to be felt very keenly. The Mayor, we have no doubt, meant well in this proceeding, but good intentions are not sufficient to cope with the tricky thieves who make New-York the base of operations for wholesale swindles upon over-confiding countrymen. The work of clearing out these fellows must be begun, and persistently and systematically continued. Spasmodic raids, without previous preparation to prosecute, are of no use whatever. They were often tried, and always failed, during the administration of other Mayors. The detectives, who undertook to go over the same ground a few days ago, ought to have known better. To that extent, at least, Justice SCOTT was right. If they had induced one or two of the victims to come to the City, and bring the circulars and the fraudulent packages with them, identification could easily have been effected by comparisons, and a strong case established for the prosecution. As matters now stand, there will be considerable difficulty experienced in doing anything further with the "saw-dust-men" for the present; but the Mayor should not be discouraged. In future, when complaints of these or other swindles come to his office, he will do well to instruct a clerk to send messages to victims whose testimony may seem of importance, inquiring whether they may be willing to make the trip to New-York, to give testimony. In this way, and no other, can witnesses be found, and the proper material procured for the purpose named.

During the past few years, we have been in the habit of frequently calling the attention of the police to the gangs of swindlers whose operations have done so much to injure legitimate trade, and to render the advertising of Metropolitan business houses, in the newspapers of other towns and cities, comparatively useless. In response to our appeals, many "attempts to break up" have been made, but in no instance has there been a prosecution to conviction. Prisoners have been conveyed from Police Head-quarters to the Tombs, and from the Tombs to the Court of Special Sessions; but no further. A flaw in an indictment, or lack of jurisdiction, or a total absence of evidence, has furnished a loop-hole of escape in every case. The detectives knew each time what the result would be, yet they never put themselves to any additional trouble to render their labor effective. The detectives engaged in the movement instigated by Mayor HAVEMEYER have frequently been associated in similar enterprises, and, consequently, cannot plead ignorance as an excuse for not being prepared.

As we have said before, the legitimate trade of this City has been greatly injured by all sorts of swindling devices, and if Mayor HAVEMEYER can succeed in dragging the authors to justice, he will merit the thanks of all honest men.

Report on the Boston Fire.

The report of a committee of five on the causes and management of the great fire which laid the principal business part of Boston in ashes last November, has just been completed. Although it supplies very little new information, its publication at this particular time is calculated to do important service. During several weeks past, applications for permits to rebuild have been sent in considerable numbers to the board having charge of the matter. We have noticed that some of the owners of valuable lots have shown a strong disposition to doubt the advisability of contracting said lots in their depth, so as to allow a greater breadth to the streets. To give way to opposition of this kind, it is needless to say, would be to have the new city as narrow, crooked, and irregular as was the old. The report of the committee of citizens is of value, for the reason that it will be the means of refreshing the public mind by setting forward certain facts in connection with the fire that cannot well be ignored. The statement of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, to the effect that English underwriters had spoken to him at Liverpool and London of the probable fate of Franklin-street, Winthrop-square, and their surroundings, at the same time proposing to cancel their policies and do no more business with Boston, bears forcibly upon this subject. The streets referred to were narrow, and presented so many difficulties to impede the operations of firemen, that it became absolutely impossible to do anything with them when the flames had got completely under way. That part of the report bearing on proposed changes and improvements in the Fire Department is also of interest. It recommends the purchase of more engines; that the supply of fuel for the same, be methodical; that bridges be supplied for the protection of hose; that water have a better distribution, and that the office of Fire Inspector be created. In directing attention to the causes which so greatly contributed to the spread of the flames, special reference is very properly made to the elevators in warehouses. These elevators, the committee claims, were among the most active agents in destroying buildings, and should, consequently, be forbidden altogether, unless when provided with self-closing hatchings.

The subject of elevators is one that ought not to be lost sight of in our own City. Many of those now in use are not provided with self-closing fire-proof hatches. That they ought to be so is quite obvious. The officers engaged in the inspection of school-houses, hotels, and public institutions could not do better than take a look at the warehouses down-town, and let us have a report upon their condition generally. Most of the great fires that have occurred within the past few years, have been propagated by much more insignificant causes than the draught through the open hatchway of an elevator, and it will, therefore, not be wise to overlook the suggestions of the Boston committee in regard to this matter.

MINOR TOPICS.

We publish in full the report of the Depositors' Investigating Committee upon the affairs of the Market Savings Bank. There is not much comfort in this document for the unfortunate depositors, but it characterizes the transactions of certain officials in language vigorous enough to satisfy the most deeply aggrieved. Mr. WORTH, the assignee, seems to have done his best with the securities intrusted to him for conversion, and depositors will have the slender satisfaction of getting a dividend of eight or ten per cent. in about a fortnight. At a meeting to be held a few days after such payment, something like a complete report will doubtless be presented in regard to all the available assets of the concern. During last year's excitement about savings banks failures, there was a good deal of talk about legislative remedies against such shameful abuses of trust as the failures of the Bowling-green, the Guardian, and the Market Banks had revealed. We trust that the subject will not be lost sight of during the present session at Albany.

According to the report of Major O. E. BABCOCK, in charge of the public grounds in Washington, the White House, however desirable it may be as a political prize, is not to be coveted as a private residence. He states that the President's family are confined to a small number of badly-arranged rooms, on the second floor, without closets or clothes-presses, with one inconvenient bath-room, without the possibility of running water in the dressing rooms, with no private entrance, and, when the family are all at home, without even one guest chamber. The ceilings of the rooms are dangerously cracked, the floor timbers are rotted and rotting, the floors are settled several inches. The basement and servants' rooms are below the level of the ground and excessively damp and unhealthy, so that since the Spring of 1869, three persons employed in the Executive Mansion have died of pneumonia, while the whole house is peculiarly exposed to malaria. It is proposed to convert the building into an Executive Office, and to build for the President's private residence a mansion at least as convenient and healthy as those of the more modest of his fellow-citizens living in Washington.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets should immediately prepare an ordinance to provide for a complete overhaul of the cellar-lights and coal-hole covers which are at present such objects of terror to those who have to use the side-walks. It would probably be difficult to find many persons, accustomed to do a considerable amount of walking in Winter, who have not had one or more serious falls through having unconsciously trodden on these traps. During this Winter some very severe accidents have occurred to ladies, as well as gentlemen, because of this nuisance. To remove the lights and covers altogether would be too much to expect, considering their importance to the occupants of stores. To cover them with boxes would not suit either. Some method for rendering them perfectly safe when first put down, will be the best to adopt. The use of india-rubber in this connection has been suggested; but the committee, by giving careful attention to the subject, will very soon be able to find a plan which will be sure to meet with public approval.

Hon. N. P. BANKS has made a mistake. He has fathered a proposition to pay the President $60,000 a year, and to make the term six years instead of four, whereupon the Eight-Hour League, of Boston, denounces his bill for two reasons: It "is opposed to the interests of the masses, who receive a very important part of their present political education through frequent elections;" and "wages are always lowest in those countries where governmental or official salaries are the highest." Yet, we believe, Mr. BANKS has the satisfaction of knowing that some intelligent men are both weary of frequent elections, having generally something better to attend to, and are entirely willing to pay first-class "governmental" wages for first-class work.

The people of Chicago are evidently not any better off in the matter of police than we are. According to the *Tribune*, of that city, the Police Commission is composed of men who use the force as a sort of political machine for rewarding the services of adherents of a certain political party. The Superintendent, [illegible], is not in sympathy with the Commission, and has lately, much to its disgust, been introducing certain reforms which have caused much dissatisfaction. As the patrolmen, for the most part, have been taken from among the small-fry politicians, there is naturally a strong disinclination on their part to [illegible] the Superintendent [illegible] tively on the move at night. The Commissioners, being in sympathy with the men, and against the Superintendent, [illegible] counts were consuming a considerable portion of their time in holding secret meetings, in view of trying to stop the "persecution of the faithful." No wonder there are so many murders and highway robberies in Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The first representation of the new play long announced for performance at the Union-square Theatre may be attended this evening. The cast of "A Hundred Years Old" is as follows:

Jacques Fauvel	Mr. Mark Smith
Georges Fauvel	[illegible]
Martineau	[illegible]
De Maugars	[illegible]
D'Alby	[illegible]
Bernard	[illegible]
Camille	Miss Clara Jennings
Juliette	[illegible]
Mme. Larocque	[illegible]

Musical.

THOMAS' CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn lovers of music are to have a treat—rare [illegible]—in Mr. Thomas' orchestra, at the Academy, to-morrow evening. The entertainment is given in compliment to Mr. [illegible] Lasar, and [illegible] a number of admirable and [illegible] intelligible selections for orchestra. [illegible] a piano performance—[illegible] of Chopin's concerto in E—by Mr. S. B. Mills, to be vouched for [illegible] entine Lasar is to sing. [illegible] admired in the City of Churches, a mention of these facts ought to bring together an overflowing attendance.

Mr. Dougherty's Lecture—Correction.

The lecture of Mr. Daniel Dougherty on "Modern Oratory," will be given to-night, instead of last evening, as has been inadvertently stated. The lecture will be delivered in Steinway Hall. The next lecture of the [illegible] course is to be pronounced on Feb. 4, by Mr. Wendell Phillips, whose subject is "Daniel O'Connell."

UNION PACIFIC.

The $126,000 Special Legal Expenditure—Relations with Credit Mobilier—Missing Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Wilson Committee, or "No. 2," as it is called, had its full share of sensation and interest to-day. The room was crowded, and there was a notable sprinkling of railroad magnates, with the quick, nervous, imperious manner of Wall street about them in a subdued form. Horace F. Clark, Jno. Duff, and Augustus Schell were prominent and late arrivals, while Sidney Dillon, Benj. F. Ham, and H. C. Crane reappeared, with an air of Credit Mobilier embarrassment about them. There was also a fresh witness, Mr. B. F. Spence, formerly a cashier of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, whose testimony was important, if true. The question remains whether he can sustain what he swore to this afternoon. He belongs to that class whose testimony is always swift and dangerous—the dismissed Durant, for instance. He said that he one day gave Mr. Rollins, Treasurer of the company, a check for $8,000, for which there was no voucher, and after carrying a memorandum of it in his drawer for a month or more, he one day asked the directors what account he should charge it to. He was informed, legal expenses. Having heard Mr. Rollins say that he should expect the company to help him in his canvass for the Senatorship in New-Hampshire, he put this and that together, and to-day swore that in his opinion the check went for that purpose. Subsequently he stated he had handed a check for $19,000 to Mr. J. F. Wilson, Government director, which was indorsed by Mr. Rollins, Treasurer, and which, when it came back from the bank, did not contain Mr. Wilson's or any other additional indorsement. The delivery of the check to Mr. Wilson was all he testified to. Mr. Wilson, who was present, took the stand, and in the most positive manner denied the receipt of any such check at the hands of Spence, asserting that never since he had been a Government director had one dollar of the company's money, in any form, passed into his hands. Spence subsequently exhibited a certificate of character from the directors, and admitted that he had had a lawsuit with the company to recover pay for extra services, in which he had obtained judgment for $2,287. He seemed clear-headed, and exhibited considerable nerve in giving his testimony.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Wilson Committee met at 12½ o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF A FORMER CASHIER.

Benjamin W. Spence, of Boston, was sworn: He is an accountant, and was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company from June, 1868, to June, 1871. He was cashier of the company, and acted as assistant treasurer, and assistant treasurer to the Board of Trustees under the Ames contract. Knew of the item of $126,000 paid for special legal expenses. Witness made the payment March 9, 1871. He did not know what use was made of the money. There was some talk about it at the time between Messrs. Williams and Bushnell. The substance of their conversation was, Was the money used for the purpose of securing a reversal of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Question.—Were there any other legal expenses paid at the time? Answer.—A short time before, to Judge Curtis, Sidney Bartlett, and E. R. Hoar, for opinions or public arguments, having nothing to do with the other transaction. The payment of the $126,000 was in a check and two or three drafts. Witness drew two checks, one for $24,500, which he gave to G. M. Dodge, and the other for $19,000, which he gave to James F. Wilson, a Government director. The remaining $82,500 was made up by a draft on Morgan & Sons, of New-York, and given to Mr. Bushnell. This amount was divided into three parts, in round numbers, as follows: $20,626, $45,841, and $16,033. Witness, in reply to a question, said that Bushnell gave a draft for $2,500 to E. H. Rollins, Secretary of the company; witness suggested to Rollins that that was his share of the $126,000 for his services at Washington, when Rollins said no; he wanted the money to pay an amount he had borrowed from Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for Mr. Bushnell. Rollins, Bushnell, Dodge, J. F. Wilson, and Col. Thomas A. Scott were in Washington previous to this time; the last named, he believed, was not then President of the company. All the $126,000 was charged to one account. Witness, during the examination by the Chairman, said the check to G. M. Dodge was drawn on the National Bank of Boston, and the check of J. F. Wilson on the same bank.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, who was standing near the Chairman, said he should like to settle this question right here.

Mr. Hoar did not think Mr. Wilson should interrupt the examination.

Mr. J. F. Wilson remarked that he should merely like to have an opportunity to explain, and to see whether a check of that kind was given to him.

Mr. Hoar said the gentleman should have an opportunity to be heard.

Witness, resuming his testimony, remarked that he had not stated that the check was drawn in Wilson's favor. The check was drawn to the order of witness, who made it payable to the order of E. H. Rollins. Witness remarked to J. M. S. Williams, the Treasurer of the company: "I suppose the money was issued for lobbying purposes," to which Williams replied, "I suppose so," and gave witness to infer such was the case.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Hoar, the witness said the check he delivered to J. F. Wilson in person was indorsed by Rollins in blank, and that the holder could collect the money without putting his own name to it. Witness knew of a charge of $5,000 for legal expenses, the money being paid to E. H. Rollins, but for which no voucher was obtained; Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, told him to let Rollins have the money, and said Rollins would account to him for it; this was June 1, 1870; witness had no personal knowledge as to how the money was applied, but during the Senatorial contest in New-Hampshire in 1870, Rollins said the company would have to help him; Rollins was trying to get Cragin's place, and came back to Boston after two weeks' absence; witness knew of a note for $2,000,000 executed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and given to the Credit Mobilier.

The Chairman—Do the books show that anything was due from the company to the Credit Mobilier? A.—I cannot state positively, but soon after this the Credit Mobilier was debited on the books of the company as owing some $800,000 or $900,000.

The Chairman—At the time the note was given, so far from the Union Pacific Railroad Company owing $2,000,000 or any other sum, the Credit Mobilier was indebted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company?

The witness replied he was in doubt as to whether the Credit Mobilier was a creditor at the time the note was given; witness knew of a sale of bonds by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on the 1st of January, 1871, to the amount of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000; they were sold to C. S. Bushnell as agent; the income bonds were sold at fifty per cent., the land grant bonds at seventy-five per cent., and the bridge bonds at eighty-five per cent. The Trustees sold stock to the same parties; no money was paid to the company from subscriptions. There was an open account of John A. Rice, Treasurer of the Trustees, who subscribed for 30,000 shares, which represented $3,000,000; there was a credit to Rice's account; it was exclusively a paper transaction; $500,000 were paid on account of 1,000 income bonds; the remainder of the bonds were out, pledged as collateral, but as the loans matured they were turned over to the parties paying for them.

Witness testified as to the shortage of bonds on the removal of the Union Pacific Railroad office from New-York to Boston. Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 were missing. Some of the bonds were traced and found a year after their loss.

By vote of the committee, J. F. Wilson was privileged to interrogate the witness concerning that part of his testimony in regard to him (Wilson.)

Mr. Wilson then closely questioned the witness, who said that, on the 9th of March, 1871, he handed to Mr. Wilson a check for $19,000 in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at or near his desk. The check was first made payable to the order of witness and then to the order of E. H. Rollins, payable at the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, which was located in the same building with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The witness had not stated that the check was payable to Mr. Wilson, but that it was delivered to him, he thought, by the direction of J. S. M. Williams, the Treasurer of the company.

DENIAL OF MR. WILSON.

Mr. Wilson then said that since he had been connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, and he was a director at that time, he had never handled a dollar, except such as he had received for his official services and the preparation of a pamphlet, for which he had received a small amount; all his vouchers were made out regularly, and he had received no money for himself or for any other person from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, except as he had just stated; he desired that the check referred to by the witness might be obtained and every person through whose hands it passed might be examined. He had no recollection of ever having been in that bank, nor did he know that he was acquainted with or had ever seen any person connected with that institution. If he had presented the check to the bank, the bank would, no doubt, have required his indorsement, or some one to identify him. Considering the large amount of money stated in the check, he would here state, in the presence of Mr. Horace F. Clark, the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that, so far from having anything to do with the money of the company, he had declined the request of Mr. Clark to act as counsel of the company, not wishing to place himself in a position which might give rise to misconstruction.

Mr. Clark remarked to Mr. Wilson, "And you may say that I never asked you to take part in any legislative matters."

Mr. Wilson resumed, saying he had studiously abstained from doing anything which would look like endeavoring to influence Congress, or any member of Congress, concerning legislation, from the time he left Congress to the present time. Mr. Clark had just called his attention to the fact that he would never, under any circumstances, allow any money of the company to be used for such purposes.

Mr. Clark, interposing—Yes, not one cent to be so used.

Mr. Wilson, resuming, said the check might have been placed in his possession to be handed to some one. This was the only way in which he could account for its ever being in his hands. Mr. Spence might have asked him to hand it to somebody, but he did not recollect even this. In conclusion, he emphatically denied that he had ever handled a dollar or used a dollar of the money represented by the check, nor did he know where the money had gone to, or anything whatever concerning it.

In reply to a question of Mr. Shellabarger, Mr. Wilson said he was in Boston in March, 1871, being in attendance at the meeting of the directors, of whom he was one.

The committee then took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee met at 7½ o'clock, when Benjamin F. Ham was recalled. His testimony was as follows:

He was Auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad from June, 1867, until October, 1870, and Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of Credit Mobilier from December, 1868, to May, 1870. He was examined as to the cost of building the road from Omaha and the hundredth meridian, and other matters in that connection. This involved the examination of a number of books of the railroad company and Credit Mobilier. He said the 667 miles of road cost the Union Pacific Railroad Company $58,475,878, under the Hoxie contract. The Credit Mobilier made $5,272,232 profit.

In response to a question as to what disposition was made of the profits, the witness replied: The Credit Mobilier purchased bonds and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad with their money, then sold a portion of the stock to their own stockholders, divided some of it, and also gave bonds to their stockholders.

The statements of the witness were not as clear to the Committee as they desired them to be, though he sought to enlighten them by reference to the books and with accompanying remarks.

The examination was continued for several hours, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Charges Against the Management—Meeting of Reformers.

A meeting of the members of the American Institute was held last evening, under the auspices of a number of gentlemen who have formed themselves into a reform committee. Mr. D. J. Whitney presided. The following statement was chalked on the blackboard in large characters:

Ground rent of forty lots—the Rink proper	$12,000 00
Four lots on Second-avenue	1,600 00
Insurance on Rink	2,500 00
Taxes on building and land	3,050 01
Interest on $25,000, at 7 per cent	1,750 00
Rent on Rink, 6½ years, at $25,000	3,846 15
Total	$25,146 16
Rent for one week	$483 58
Rent for one day	69 08

The Chairman announced that the meeting was held to discuss the present management of the Institute, there having been fraud practiced by which the future existence of the Institute was imperiled. They invited full and free discussion. The Secretary then read a long statement as to the difficulties among the members, and referring at length to the stormy proceedings at the last monthly meeting, when new by-laws were unfairly declared adopted, as the reformers claim. A statement of Prof. Barnard, the President, was read, in which he admits that the by-laws were not legally passed, although he declared them adopted at the meeting. Another statement from him was read to a contrary effect. There were 55 votes in favor of the new by-laws, and 44 against them, yet they were declared adopted, while the rules require a two-thirds majority in such cases. Various clauses of the constitution, violated by the present director, were recited by the address. It was declared that free speech had been gagged, and that the Board of Directors have secured control of the whole management, and arbitrary control of the affairs of the Institute, and that a few sharpers without decent honesty have control of the Institute.

Mr. Walker complained that the members have been overawed by the managers, have been refused knowledge of the financial condition of the Institute, and charged gross corruption and dishonesty upon the managers. [Applause.] He referred to the managers' reports, and defied any one to show how much money they have, and how it has been invested. The only thing he could find was that they have received $2,315 16 from the State every year to pay their liquor bill.

Mr. Buckingham said that the managers can go in for all time, and re-elect themselves, holding the power continually in their own hands. He hoped that the ticket which the reformers will put forward at the approaching election will be cordially supported.

Mr. Ormsby said that the first thing for them to do is to prevent the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting. Should they fail in that, they can take legal steps. He offered a set of resolutions to the effect that they will take all orderly steps to prevent the going upon the records of the minutes of the meeting of Jan. 5. The resolution was adopted, as was also one offered by Mr. Walker, to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into financial and other irregularities. The following were chosen: Mr. Walker, Mr. Parker, Dr. Nash, Dr. Richards, Dr. Cobb.

Mr. Peter H. Jackson and Mr. R. G. McDougall spoke of the grievances of exhibitors at the fair, apropos of which the Chairman stated that the magnificent bronze medals which the committee made such a parade about giving were made of copper, worth eighty cents apiece, and bronzed by a chemical process in Broadway.

A committee on publication was afterward chosen to issue statements relative to the fair and to give information concerning the management of the Institute generally. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday next.

The American Geographical Society—Annual Meeting.

The American Geographical Society held its annual election of officers last evening, with the following result:

President, Charles P. Daly, LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Conkling, Francis A. Stout, T. Bailey Myers; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Muhlenberg Bailey; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, W. H. H. Moore; Recording Secretary, E. R. Straznicky, M. D., Ph.D.; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Council, Wm. Remsen, W. T. Blodgett, W. E. Curtis, Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Geo. W. Cullum, United States Army, Geo. Cabot Ward, Elial F. Hall, Theodore Roosevelt, and Wm. Jones Hoppin.

From the annual reports, it appeared that there are now 590 members. During the past year two distinguished members died, Prof. S. F. B. Morse and John David Wolfe, the former of whom left a legacy to the society. There were 1,242 volumes donated to the library, and 114 purchased. The Royal Hydrographic Office, London, presented 160 charts of the British coast. An interesting geographical and statistical collection is being made for the Vienna Exposition by Messrs. F. A. Stout and James M. Bailey, who will send several hundred large photographs of scenery and charts to Vienna, and have sent circulars to the different States, where branch committees are aiding Messrs. Stout and Bailey.

The Treasurer reported $4,260 35 receipts, and $4,202 30 disbursements; balance, $58 05.

The society then listened to a paper on the coincidences between the monuments of ancient America and those of Assyria and Egypt, by Augustus De Plongeon, M. D.

The Culture of Art—Lecture by C. P. Cranch.

Mr. C. P. Cranch's lecture on "The Educational Culture of the Artist" drew to the Academy of Design, last evening, a large assemblage of artists and lovers of painting, who were entertained for nearly two hours with a review of the progress of painting and a consideration of the various grades of pictorial art. The lecturer held that the real secret of the artist's skill was tone; a prevailing harmony of tint, resembling melody and music. Vivid colors were adopted to catch and charm the uncultured, and they served their purpose, but belonged to a lower order of art. In the picture of the true artist, there was not a spot which was not toned, even the blue sky was saved from glare by a groundwork of toned or softened illuminating color. Shade must accompany light, or else the canvas loses the truly artistic seal. This blending or harmony of color, and a minute discrimination in tint, formed the secret of the art, which constituted the superiority of certain foreign schools, and to which American artists must attain before claiming perfection or superiority.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M. A.

By telegraph we learn of the death of Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M. A., the eminent geologist, who was Vice-Master of Trinity College, and Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, England. The reverend gentleman was born at Dent, in Yorkshire, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1808. He soon attracted attention by his writings on geology, and although his works on the subject have not been so systematic or so popular as those of Lyell, De la Beche, or Murchison, they have always held a high rank. The most considerable work on geology which he has published is entitled *A Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks*, in the preparation of which, however, he was assisted by Prof. McCoy. His contributions to the scientific periodicals have been numerous, and are highly esteemed by those capable of judging of their merits. He is reputed to be the author of an elaborate article on the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. His only other work is *A Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge*, in which the preface forms 442 pages, and the discourse itself ninety-four. The work is said to be full of genius and knowledge, but exhibiting itself in a very desultory way. It is directed against the utilitarian theory of morals.

Some thirty years ago Dr. Sedgwick was appointed University Secretary to Prince Albert, and his fresh and unaffected character soon rendered him a great favorite in high quarters. He numbered among his intimate friends Dr. Whewell, Archdeacon Hare, and Sir Roderick Murchison. He was in his eighty-fifth year at the time of his decease.

American and Foreign Telegraphy—A Scientific Commission from the Western Union Going to Europe.

An important step is taken by the Western Union Telegraph Company in sending (as we learn they have decided to do) two of their skilled officers to Europe to investigate the workings of the foreign telegraphic systems. The object of chief interest to the company we understand to be the system of pneumatic tubes, which, in London and other large cities, is a valuable auxiliary to the telegraphs. This system the Western Union Company desire to introduce here upon the completion of their new building, corner of Broadway and Dey-street, and to make it take the place, to a great extent, of the City lines by which they now transact much of their business in the Metropolis. The change would be a welcome one, both for its effect on the business, and for the relief it would afford to the already overcrowded system of air lines.

The agents selected by the company to make the investigation are Gen. T. T. Eckert and Mr. Geo. B. Prescott. Gen. Eckert is well known to our community from his long administration of the affairs of the Eastern Division of the Western Union lines. To his ability, energy, and thorough knowledge of the business placed under his charge, the Press and public are indebted for the excellent condition and efficient operation of the Western Union lines in this section, to illustrate which it is only necessary to cite the fact that the connection with the Atlantic cables, over the 1,200 miles of land lines under Gen. Eckert's control, has been as regular and as certain as the communication with Washington or Philadelphia. This is much to say, but who can recall as many interruptions on the lines connecting with the cables, on this side of the ocean, as there have been on the cables themselves.

Mr. Prescott is the electrician of the Western Union Company. He was one of the earliest students of scientific telegraphy, and justly holds a high place in his profession. We wish the fullest success to these gentlemen in the mission upon which they are to set out, we learn, during the coming month.

The Union League Club Reception To-Morrow Night.

We have before alluded to the annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club, on to-morrow evening, and mention the affair once more but to state that every arrangement has been made to render the occasion more thoroughly enjoyable, if possible, than these reunions have heretofore proved. The following Reception Committee has been announced, and a glance at the well-known names on the list will give ample assurance that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort of all who may be so fortunate as to be present: Daniel F. Appleton, Wm. M. Vermilye, Elliott C. Cowdin, George B. Butler, Henry Bergh, Chas. P. Kirkland, Wm. H. Fogg, Wm. H. Lee, John A. Weeks, Wm. A. Booth, A. B. Darling, J. W. Goddard, Isaac H. Bailey, Salem H. Wales, S. B. Gifford, Cyrus Clark, Levi P. Morton, Chas. G. Judson, Geo. Cabot Ward, Chas. L. Tiffany, William Orton, W. L. Pomeroy, E. O. Tufts, Chauncey M. Depew, W. B. Kendall, J. M. Bundy, Eastman Johnson, R. Ogden Doremus, P. D. Sturges.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.—A Compromise Accepted by the Government.

It was stated yesterday by a prominent Custom-house officer that the offer of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to compromise the case made out against them by the Government investigation, by the payment of $260,000, has been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This official says that the sum of $1,000,000, sued for by the Government, represented the total value of all the invoices, on parts only of which undervaluations were found. The articles undervalued were sheet-tin, black sheet-iron, and iron taggers. The value of these articles was $260,000, while the duty due the Government on them formed a very small portion of their value. As soon as it had been demonstrated to the firm that this undervaluation had occurred, the members promptly offered to pay the full amount of the value of the undervalued articles.

The reason given by the Secretary of the Treasury for accepting the compromise are said to be as follows:

The promptitude with which the firm, on the intimation that there had been undervaluations in the invoices, produced all their books and papers, soliciting a thorough investigation.

The fact that it was perfectly demonstrated that the senior member of the firm was entirely ignorant of the undervalutions having been made.

The direct and frank offer made by him to pay the full amount of the value of the articles undervalued, as soon as the undervaluation was demonstrated.

The uncertainty attending the result of a suit brought to recover the full amount of the value of all the invoices, in which the undervalued goods formed only parts, especially in view of the action taken by the firm when suspicion was directed toward it.

The probability that, in no event, would a jury give a verdict for more than the value of the articles undervalued; and the expense which would be incurred, and the valuable time lost by the trial of the suit.

Mr. William E. Dodge, the senior member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was asked, yesterday, as to the truth of a statement which appeared in a morning paper regarding the alleged dissolution of the firm. Mr. Dodge said he had seen a ridiculous story setting forth his reasons for causing certain junior partners to retire from the firm, and characterized the story as "absolutely false."

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in THE TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$7,518 85
Jan. 28.	
Five little girls, "Willing Hands"	5 00
A sick little boy for Sick Fund	1 00
A physician for Sick Fund	5 00
A physician's wife for Sick Fund	5 00
A. W. L., per TIMES, for Sick Fund	5 00
L. F. B.	10 00
Total	$7,549 85

The Proposed Harbor-Masters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is understood that the nomination of James M. Thompson (an incumbent) for Harbor-Master is due to Thurlow Weed. You appear to be correctly informed of the man's character. There is another nomination, however, just as bad, namely, that of Henry W. Johnson, better known by an uncomplimentary nickname. Strong remonstrances have gone to Albany against the confirmation of these two men.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28. W.

MR. GREELEY'S CONTESTED WILL.

The following important evidence of Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, given before Surrogate Coffin, on Monday, was accidentally omitted from our report of the proceedings yesterday:

I knew Horace Greeley since 1849. We were intimate friends. He had been an invited guest at my house. He removed there in November, 1870, and remained there until he went to Dr. Choate's. I have heard him complain of sleeplessness in 1870, when he first came to my house. I was troubled with spells of sleeplessness myself, and he and I used to compare notes at the breakfast table every morning. I had some conversations with him about my making a will. He told me the necessity in the Winter of 1870-71. He never told me that he had made a will himself. He wrote his editorials at my house regularly, and had his boy come up with proofs. I live at No. 323 West Fifty-seventh-street. In the Spring he went to Texas. Mrs. Greeley came to my house on Oct. 11, 1872, and she died there on Oct. 30. Mr. Greeley had a room in my house, and we were very intimate; I was as intimate with Mr. Greeley as I was with my own father; I loved the man, and he loved me. I used to go to Chappaqua every Saturday; I went to Chappaqua on the Saturday after the death of Mrs. Greeley. Miss Ida Greeley said that I must go to Chappaqua with him and get him to bring up his trunk. When he came to my house he said that he would leave his trunk there, and never take it away until he went to Green-Wood. On the day we were going to Chappaqua I went upstairs to Mr. Greeley's room, and I saw him acting in a strange manner; he was tossing his things about from place to place, packing them and unpacking them; seeing his manner, I helped him to pack, and he acted very strangely. I was afraid he would lose the train, and I packed the things as fast as I could; I got an expressman; I wanted to get a carriage, and he said that would not do, that he was ruined; that it would cost $100 for a hack, and that the horses were all sick.

At Chappaqua he acted very strangely. I knew he was not right. We were chopping in the woods at Chappaqua one day in October, previous to Mrs. Greeley's death. I put the ladder up a hemlock tree, and he went up the tree. He did not seem to work as he used to. After getting up in the tree he would stop chopping, and look far away among the trees. When he stopped chopping he would look around for a moment, and he cried out several times, "Oh! oh!" He crouched down and looked at me to see if I was noticing him. He acted very strange, and seemed wild. The Saturday before Mrs. Greeley came down to my house, he was in very great trouble, and said he "wanted to get rid of that crowd." He said he wanted to find a good bed for "mother"—that was his wife. He asked me if I had any objection to giving her a room in my house. I said I could not answer, as I would have to consult my wife on account of the servants going away. He grabbed me by the coat, and said: "Mother is dying, and I want you to let me have her go to your house and die there. I am dying, A. J." I knew Mr. Greeley was dying. The Sunday before Mr. Greeley died he had a very bad time. He went to the barber's and came back. When he came back my wife told me to go down and see him. She said that, as far as she knew, the barber must have thrown water over his coat and hair. I went down and saw water on his coat and hair. I was frightened and asked him what the matter was. The perspiration was running down his hair in a terrible way. He said, "I am dying." I asked him if he was going to church, and he said, "No." On the 2d of November, when I was packing his trunks, he went to the window, and, looking through it, saw some men blasting rocks. He said to me, "Those fellows are all fools, Johnson; they don't know how to blast rocks; they haven't got the executive ability. You and I wouldn't blast rocks that way, Johnson; we would blast the stones smooth and straight, and leave the cellar-way clean." There were some French flats on some lots that I had built, and Miss Ida wanted to have a flat, as she thought that Mr. Greeley's family was giving our family too much trouble. She went to get a flat from Mr. Jardine. I don't know whether she saw him or not. Mr. Greeley told me that I must not let Miss Ida have a flat, as he was utterly ruined and bankrupt, and that if I did it I must pay for it myself. I said, "I don't care anything about that." During Mrs. Greeley's stay at my house I suppose that I heard Mr. Greeley say 500 times that he was ruined. He did not have his regular sleep, and was very much troubled.

About 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 30th of October my wife gave me notice that Mrs. Greeley was dying. I dressed and went downstairs. I met Mr. Greeley, who was wandering about. He rushed up and said, "A. J., A. J., we are all ruined, and I want you to stand by us." I said, "Mrs. Greeley is out of her troubles now." He answered, "Oh, I don't care about that; Mother is gone, but we are utterly—utterly—utterly—utterly ruined." I tried to convince him that it was not so, but I could not succeed—he would always break out afresh. On the Saturday that we went to Chappaqua he would not have a carriage. He said an express-wagon would do; that he had no money to pay for a carriage. On the 2d November, at Chappaqua, he insisted that I should take a transfer of all his property—Chappaqua, *Tribune* stock, and all the rest. He said that people were owing him money, and nothing would save him but my taking the *Tribune* stock; he said I should take the *Tribune* stock at $4,500 apiece, and that they were not worth more than $3,500; I told him that he had better let that matter pass, and that I did not understand him; he wanted me to make up a pool and we would go in and run the *Tribune*; the Saturday before election he said that the *Tribune* was ruined, that Sam Sinclair was bankrupt, and that the stock was going on the market; he said the only thing to be done was for me to step into Sinclair's place as publisher of the *Tribune*, and get up a pool to run it; we were walking out by a place at Chappaqua called by Gabrielle "Pussy's place," and had been walking arm-in-arm; suddenly he let go of my arm and ran behind this place; I had just said to him that it was very foolish of Mr. Sinclair to get his business so extended and hazard the *Tribune*; he jumped behind the pussy house quickly, and peering out from behind it, cried out, "A. J., it ain't Sam is to blame, it is I who have ruined the *Tribune*;" I thought I had offended him; we did not do much chopping that day at Chappaqua; when we went to the house he asked me to excuse him for a short time while he wrote a letter.

The letter was to be sent to Mr. Whitelaw Reid. I waited a long time for him, and fearing that I might lose the train, I finally went up stairs. There I saw Mr. Greeley sitting in a stupor, with a large, fat letter in his hand. He handed me the letter, and asked me to take it to Sam Sinclair's, and they would take it to Whitelaw Reid. As he gave me the letter he said to me, "I never was a Democrat; never had anything to do with the Democrats; never wanted to be a Democrat, and I am not a Democrat now; and I want you to tell that to everybody on the cars, and to tell them that I am utterly bankrupt." He told me at Chappaqua that he would have died if I had not come up there. He did not want to read the papers but very seldom, and would only read the THE TIMES, which he read constantly; he would take up the *Tribune* and throw it down in disgust, and say that it was ruined. I would say to him: "You are mistaken; look at the advertisements." He would reply: "They are all deadheads; you know nothing about it—you know nothing about it—the paper is nothing but a fraud—there is no brains about it." Then he would take up the other papers and say: "Here's a paper that has brains—THE TIMES. The advertisements in the *Tribune* ain't paid for; good God! look at this paper, [opening THE TIMES.] it's making money right along. There's no brains in the *Tribune*—it's bankrupt and played out."

On another occasion Mr. Greeley told the witness that he had broken open a will which was sealed, and which should only have been opened in the presence of the Surrogate, and that Ida must send him to the Penitentiary for perjury, and that he had wasted $40,000 of "mother's" property; witness tried to convince him that he had not done wrong, and that Ida, who was present at the time, could not intend to do him any harm. I asked him who the executors were, and he said that he was one and Ida the executrix; I told him that I was not a lawyer, and he said, "No, you know nothing about it;" that he would have to go to the Penetentiary unless I would stand by him. I told him that I would take the *Tribune* stock at $5,000 a share, though I believed it was worth $10,000. That seemed to relieve him. He said he wanted money for Ida and for Gabrielle. While at Chappaqua he made a remark that amused me; he saw some of Jordan's hogs coming down the hill and he said, "Look at those Satans coming down the hill; I never wanted hogs on this place; I hate a hog; they've eaten up all the corn in the crib, and look how lean they are."

Surrogate (with interest) to witness—Well, were the hogs lean?

Witness—No, they were fat and happy-looking, and there was plenty of corn in the crib; on Wednesday, Nov. 13, I met Mr. Greeley by appointment at the *Tribune* office at one o'clock; I wanted to pacify him by taking the *Tribune* stock; I had a room in the Astor House for him warmed; I had a large bundle of papers which he gave me, and which I had not examined; there was a lawyer with us, Mr. Taffe, of the firm of Benedict & Taffe; Mr. Greeley told me that he would be at the Astor House in five minutes, but he did not get there for some time; he had the stock made out transferred, and it was made out at $5,000 a share. I told him in my house that I would not take the shares, as there was no need of it; in the Astor House Mr. Greeley insisted that he must assign everything to me. Mr. Taffe asked, "For what consideration?" Mr. Greeley said, "For no consideration at all." Mr. Taffe said, "This man is sick and unfit to make this transfer," and I told Mr. Taffe that I only did it to pacify him, and I also told Mr. Taffe that I would inform the *Tribune* Association, and he said that was right. I did inform the *Tribune* Association. Six shares were made out, valued at $30,000, and transferred to me by Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley told me he wanted money for Ida, for Gabrielle and for everything. I asked him how much he wanted. He said he wanted $1,000. It was after banking hours, and I did not have the money with me. I went to the Broadway Bank although it was late, and having told Mr. Everett, of the bank, of the circumstances, he let me have $1,000, which I brought back to Mr. Greeley. I gave him the money and he laughed with a childish glee. Mr. Greeley had some money in his pocket, and I was afraid he would lose the $1,000. He had no need of money. I then signed an agreement to pay him $29,000 on demand.

GEORGIA BONDS.

Important Proposition of Bona Fide Holders.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—The American bond-holders have submitted the following proposition to James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia:

Your Excellency will see, from papers herewith submitted, that we are holders of large amounts of bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Georgia, many of which are admitted to be valid obligations of the State. As holders of these bonds we are doubly interested, not only in the acceptance by the State of the propositions which are made to it on the part of the holders of these bonds, whose validity is denied, but also in re-establishing and maintaining the credit of Georgia in its former high basis; and consequently, if we can, in your opinion, thereby promote the accomplishment of these objects, we are willing to undertake, and do hereby promise to advance to the State of Georgia, on pledge of its bonds, such sums of money as the State may, from time to time, within the next twelve months require for the payment of its past, due and maturing interest, and also to use our best endeavors, which we have every reason to believe will be successful, to so completely establish the credit of the State within that time that it shall experience no further difficulty in selling its bonds at and above ninety cents on the dollar, if the State shall on its part dictate its willingness—

First—To pay to bona fide holders of semi-annual gold bonds issued under the second section of the act of Oct. 17, 1870, the amounts which they have respectively paid for or advanced upon said bonds and interest, such payment to be made, if the State desire it, in new State bonds at ninety cents on the dollar, upon a surrender to the State of the bonds now outstanding.

Second—To pay to J. Boarman Johnston & Co., and the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, money which they have actually advanced on currency bonds, held by them respectively; such payment to be made, if the Senate desire it, in new State bonds, at ninety cents on the dollar, upon a return to the State of outstanding bonds.

Third.—To recognize the validity of all outstanding gold quarterly bonds issued under the act of Sept. 15, 1870, when Henry Clews & Co. and Clews, Habicht & Co. shall have settled their accounts with the State, or when the basis of such settlement shall have been agreed upon, and said Henry Clews & Co. and Clews, Habicht & Co. shall have agreed to surrender to the State its securities now held by them.

Fourth—To carry out the provisions of the acts of March 28, 1869, as to the indorsement of the Brunswick and Albany first mortgage bonds, when said railroad shall have been completed in a substantial manner, and be in good running and working order from Brunswick to the Alabama line, and when the outstanding indorsed bonds shall have been surrendered to the State.

Fifth—To guarantee the first mortgage bonds of the Cherokee Valley Railroad Company, provided in the act of March 12, 1869, and acts amendatory thereof, when said company shall have, in good faith, complied with the requirements of said act, and when all of the guaranteed bonds of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad, and of the Cherokee Valley Railroad, shall have been surrendered to the State.

Gov. Smith, Charles J. Jenkins, and Robert Toombs have had the proposition under advisement, but the result of the conference is not made public.

THE MODOCS.

Capt. Jack Repulsed by Col. Bernard—Raids Apprehended at Elk City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—On the morning of the 25th inst. Capt. Jack attacked Col. Bernard's camp, at the end of Tule Lake, but was repulsed. One Indian was killed and three wounded. All the horses of the red men were captured. The troops suffered no loss.

The people at Yaquina Bay, Southern Oregon, are greatly alarmed and apprehensive of Indian raids and massacres. The women and children of Elk City were taken on board the steamer Onatta for safety. The men picketed themselves about the town, and are now building a block-house. Many families have left the place and gone to Benton County for safety.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—Rising barometer and falling temperature have generally prevailed from the lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, where clear weather and fresh and brisk westerly to northerly winds are now prevailing, except cloudy weather over the Gulf coast, and cloudy weather, with areas of light rain, over the South Atlantic States. The barometer has fallen over the North-west, with winds backing to fresh and brisk southerly and south-easterly.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear and very cold weather; for the Middle States, rising barometer, falling temperature, clear and very cold weather, and northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force and possibly veering to north-easterly from Virginia to New-Jersey, with cloudy weather and light snow; for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, light and fresh westerly to northerly winds, and clear, clearing, and very cold weather; from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the upper Lakes, clear and very cold weather, but winds gradually backing to south-westerly and south-easterly, with falling barometer and rising temperature.

The Shaw Poisoning Case.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The examination in the Shaw poisoning case before Coroner Kennedy was concluded to-day at 4 o'clock. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was corroborative of that heretofore given. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict to the effect that Elizabeth Shaw came to her death on the 17th day of January, 1873, by poison administered by the hand of Charles Shaw, and that Sarah Briggs was knowing to the fact and accessory thereto. Mrs. Briggs has been arrested, and, together with Shaw, will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A joint resolution passed the Wisconsin Legislature, yesterday, in favor of making the Erie Canal free.

The President has recognized Joseph Brunschwiler as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Memphis, Tenn.

The agricultural warehouse of Vaughan & Son, in Madison, Wis., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is not stated.

The stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad, at their annual meeting, yesterday, adopted a resolution favoring consolidation with the Boston and Lowell Railroad.

A fire, yesterday morning, in the pickerroom of the Washington Mills, in Lawrence, Mass., burned about $3,500 worth of wool, but caused very little damage to the building.

William H. West yesterday resigned his position as Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, to take effect Feb. 25. Walter F. Stone, of Sandusky, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The dwelling of Capt. S. R. Cottrell, at Belfast, Me., was burned on Monday night. The loss is $3,000. A snow-storm and gale prevailed at the time, with the thermometer near zero.

The tannery of John K. Shepard, of West Norfolk, Conn., was burned on Monday, only a portion of the stock being saved. Loss, $6,000; fully insured in Boston and Hartford companies.

Col. John M. Bradley, Republican candidate for Congressman at large in Arkansas in the late election, has commenced a suit against Hyde, Reformer, who received the certificate of election.

Judge Busteed yesterday, at Montgomery, Ala., appointed W. L. Lanier receiver of the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad, on a bill filed by Aimee and others to have the assets administered according to priority of claims.

Another snow-storm set in yesterday afternoon in Memphis, Tenn., the snow falling to the depth of three inches. The weather last night was intensely cold. Navigation above that place is again suspended, owing to ice in the river.

The Alabama Legislature entanglement continues. The House, which is Republican, refused to notify the Senate of its organization until the contest for the Senatorial seat from Butler is decided. It is uncertain when legislation will begin.

Half of the business portion of Kingstree, Williamsburg District, S. C., was burned yesterday. The loss was $80,000. The principal sufferers are Ann Jones, M. Schwartz, Charles Hoffman, W. J. Lee, J. E. Wilson, Louis Cohen, Geo. Coleman, and Ward & Maurice.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last night in the Philadelphia Academy of Music. Hons. Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson, and Dr. Hall, of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, were among the speakers.

Edson Hunt, belonging in Concord, Mass., seventeen years old, was killed while walking on the railroad track yesterday morning on his way to school. His body was caught on the cow-catcher and thrown up near the boiler, and not discovered until the train reached Ayer Station.

A fire at Green Bay, Wis., on Monday night, destroyed the brick block, owned by T. B. Shettler, and occupied by Day & Whitney, wholesale grocers, and George Sommers, dry-goods dealer. Shettler loses $15,000; Day & Whitney, $55,000; Sommers, $52,000. The amount of insurance is not reported.

In the Wharton case, yesterday, in Annapolis, Md., after the examination of Drs. Chew, Williams, Arnold, and Donaldson, in the rebuttal of medical evidence for the defense, the testimony was closed, and Mr. Revell addressed the jury for two hours and a half, and the Court adjourned.

McCrea, Maury & Co.'s distillery, at Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It burned very rapidly, and but little was saved. About 1,000 barrels of whisky and highwines were burned. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insurance, $35,000. The building belonged to John Lumsden, and was insured for $6,000 and valued at $12,000.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

Desperate Fight with Knives Among Newly-Arrived Italians—Probable Murder.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, reported to the Police Central Office, last evening the particulars of an affray which occurred among a number of Italians, and which, it is feared, will result fatally to one of the party. It appears that Philomana Dijano, aged twenty-one, and Savaro Ogilla, aged thirty, newly-arrived immigrants, both of whom live at No. 78 Bayard-street, visited Angelo Stiliano, at his apartments in the tenement-house No. 50 Mulberry-street. They were accompanied by Catharine Tumana, aged thirty-three, who also lives at No. 78 Bayard-street. A number of the friends and neighbors of Stiliano, all Italians, also visited his apartments, and a general carouse ensued. The party drank deeply of whisky, procured by the women from a neighboring grog-shop. Suddenly a quarrel sprung up between Angelo and his visitors, and an angry altercation followed. Dijano and Ogilla drew their knives and made an assault upon Stiliano. Dijano stabbed Stiliano under the left shoulder-blade, and Ogilla cut him about the head, inflicting very serious wounds. Antonio Calica, aged fifty, of No. 59 Mulberry-street, interfered to protect Stiliano from being murdered, and was stabbed in the breast by Dijano, and also severely wounded. During the fracas Catharine Fumana was stabbed in the right arm and received a severe wound. The fracas was assuming very formidable proportions, when Stiliano's wife rushed into the street and gave an alarm, whereupon Patrolman Monahan, of the Sixth Precinct, entered the apartments, and arrested both the assailants. They were locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station. Stiliano was also taken to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hemingway, and he was then taken to his home. His condition, late last night was considered very critical. Calica and Catharine Tumana were taken to the Park Hospital for surgical treatment. The wounded persons all positively identified Dijano as the man who had stabbed them. Dijano and Ogilla are both represented as men of desperate character, and, it is stated, have been heretofore engaged in a number of street brawls in their native land.

Tragic Affair in Jersey City—Alleged Murder of a Sailor.

About 11 o'clock last night the lifeless body of one of the sailors of the steam-ship Algeria, at the Company's docks, in Jersey City, was found lying upon some boxes of goods, at the bottom of the hold. The body was discovered by one of the comrades of the dead man. How it came there was a mystery, as the man was well acquainted with the vessel, having sailed in her for some time. He had not been drinking to excess during the day or evening. A story was circulated among the men employed at the dock that he had been assaulted by two men with whom he had worked during the day, and they having first broken in his skull, threw him down the hatchway. From all the statements it appeared, however, that the man had, during his day's work, exchanged blows with one of his fellow-workmen. Beyond this there were no facts ascertained that could throw any light upon the case. Neither the name of the dead man, nor that of his alleged assailant, could be ascertained at the late hour at which the body was discovered.

The remains were removed to the Washington Hotel, where an examination was made. The skull was broken and several ribs crushed in, but so far as could then be ascertained there were no wounds that could be positively said to have been received before the fall through the hatchway. The opinion of the men employed at the dock is, however, that murder was committed.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, the new Minister to Russia, and Gen. J. W. Barnes, of Texas, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Gen. A. Bustemente, of Mexico; Gen. F. C. Armstrong, of Texas; Major A. H. Bruyn, of Kingston, and Prof. Forsyth, of West Point, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. H. S. Briggs, of Boston, and Prof. Geo. L. Andrews, of West Point, are at the Hoffman House.

Mayor John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, Mass.; ex-Congressman C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Hon. J. H. Devereux, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; Col. Geo. Church, of Great Barrington; Hon. M. R. Waite, of Toledo; Judge A. E. Suffern, of Haverstraw; Judge A. M. Osborne, of Catskill, and Dr. Geo. B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

A FEW WEEKS SINCE WHILE SUFFERING from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—*Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.—World.*

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BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

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DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Menton, France, on the 27th inst., MARY V. N., wife of Constant A. Andrews, of New-York, and daughter of Helena T. and the late Wm. Horace Brown.

AGOSTINI.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, of pneumonia, FRANCIS JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Louisa Agostini, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grand-father, Francis H. Macy, No. 17 West 47th-st., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

BELDEN.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Sunday, Jan. 26, of consumption, JOHN BELDEN, aged 24 years, son of John M. and Deborah R. Belden.

Funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Bedford. Carriages will be at the station to meet the 10:40 express-train from Forty-second-street Depot, Harlem Railroad.

BENJAMIN.—Jan. 26, at the residence of her nephew, George Bradish, Bay Side, Long Island, ANNA CLARISSA BENJAMIN, in the 95th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 11½. Trains leave Hunter's Point, foot Main-st. Depot, 10:05, returning 12:58.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Third Day, 28th inst., WRIGHT CARPENTER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 164 Charles-st. His remains will be taken to Amerwalk on Sixth day morning.

COMSTOCK.—On Monday, Jan. 27, of diphtheria, FRANK TRACY, only surviving child of Gilbert H. and Fanny M. Comstock, aged 8 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 769 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

CURRAN.—At Palatka, Florida, ISABELLA, wife of Hugh M. Curran, eldest daughter of John and Ann Davidson, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John S. Davidson, No. 246 West 45th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

DUVALL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 27, JACOB RUCKELL, son of the late Joseph Duvall.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Cyrus H. Loutrel, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.

DOWNS.—On Friday, 24th inst., Mrs. ANNA M. DOWNS, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Thomas Whitlock, Esq., No. 114 Madison av., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GLASSIE.—In this City, on the 27th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY A. GLASSIE, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., in the Lecture-room of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.

HALSEY.—On Monday, 27th, at his residence, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, CHARLES HALSEY, aged 60 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers John and William, are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLGATE.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, after a short illness, FRANCIS, son of Alexander L. and Clara A. Holgate, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Plymouth Church, Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M.

KESSLER.—At Brunswick, Germany, on the 8th inst., MEINHARD KESSLER, formerly of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

LANE.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, ELIZA LANE, aged 77 years.

Her friends, and those of the family of the late Charles T. Catlin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 42 St. James-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At Neenah, Wis., on the 24th inst., ALEXANDER K. MOORE, youngest son of the late Capt. Lewis Moore, of New-York.

OBERMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, 1873, after a short illness, Major WM. E. OBERMAN, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family; also, the Eleventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Goethe Lodge, No. 629, F. and A. M.; Goethe Benevolent Society, and the Commissioners and attachés of the Board of Excise, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Eldridge-st., on this Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLDRING.—At Williamsburg, Jan. 27, Deacon HENRY J. OLDRING, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Central Baptist Church, corner 4th and South 2d sts., Williamsburg, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited.

ROBERTS.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 26, of pneumonia, ALICE ROSALIE, infant daughter of Rosalind S. and Joan L. Roberts, Jr., aged 2 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, Washington-st., near William-st., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, on arrival of the 1:10 train from New-York.

SMEDBERG.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, at Saugerties, Ulster County, JOHN G. SMEDBERG, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Saugerties, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 9½ A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in the family vault in the Marble Cemetery, Second-st., New-York.

SMEDBERG.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, at his late residence, Saugerties, Ulster County, JOHN G. SMEDBERG, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHARP.—On the 26th inst., at his late residence, No. 149 East 23d-st., HENRY E. SHARP, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral service by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., and Alpha Chapter, No. 1, O. E. S., are respectfully invited.

NEW-YORK LODGE, NO. 330, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., to be held at the lodge-room, Booth building, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to respect the memory of our esteemed brother, Junior Warden HENRY E. SHARP, deceased.

JOHN GIFFIN, M.

The members of the Masonic Fair Executive Committee are earnestly requested to take part with New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., in paying the last tribute of affection and respect to the memory of our late fellow-member, Brother HENRY E. SHARP.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, Chairman.
JAS. E. MORRISON, Secretary.

TUCKER.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 26, at his residence in Albany, LUTHER TUCKER, senior editor and proprietor of the *Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, in the 71st year of his age.

VAN CAMP.—At the residence of her son-in-law, James M. Coburn, Esq., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873, ELIZABETH VAN CAMP, widow of Abel Van Camp, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, Staten Island, Thursday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at Stapleton on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

WOODRUFF.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, HENRIETTA L., wife of John A. Woodruff.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Woodruff, St. George's-av., Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot upon arrival of the 1 P. M. train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.
(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

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J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
B. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Nat. Bk.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg. Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National B'k.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1873, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5½ and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige
SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUmors, all kinds, positively, perfectly, and permanently cured by "absorption" without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, of 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, this and every fourth week. Best of reference given to persons cured.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO STUDY economy in first-class dental operations will call on DR. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $5 to $20. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

EXERCISE—THE BEST MEDICINE FOR mending a bad constitution and preserving a good one. Every variety at JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Comprising an extensive collection of scarce and curious books on Mythology, Astrology, Optics, Astronomy. Illustrated works and choice engravings. Books on Napoleon, the English Revolution, the City of New-York, facetious memoirs, secret history, anecdotes, poetry and drama, fiction, privately-printed works, standard works, classics—original and translations. Early printed books, and many other works of great rarity. To be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 29 and 30, 1873, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, N. Y. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 28, Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, Solomon F. Higgins, Esq., referee, disposed of the five-story and basement brick double tenement-house and lot, (latter 25.2 by 78.3,) No. 88 Hester-street, south side, 58.2 feet west of Allen-street, for $27,000; also the five-story brick double tenement-house and lot, (latter 25.2 by 87.5,) No. 48 Eldridge-street, east side, 125 feet north of Hester-street, for $23,300. The first-named piece of property was purchased by C. J. Goeller, and the second by Henry Klingenstein. The same auctioneer also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, one lot, 23 by 98.9, with a small two-story and attic frame building, of no particular value, thereon, situate on the south side of West Thirtieth-street, 75 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $7,500, the purchaser being L. B. Findall. This lot was noticed for sale, together with two others adjoining, the three together forming a plot 64 feet front, but irregular in depth, the front beginning at a point 34 feet east of Seventh-avenue; enough having been realized, however, from the sale of the one lot to satisfy the judgment against the entire property, the balance was withdrawn. Mr. Kennelly, in addition, sold, under a legal order, a five-years' lease, dated May 1, 1869, of a house and lot on the east side of Third-avenue, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-eighth-street, rent $1,000 per annum, for $250, to J. P. Carroll, plaintiff in the action. The adjourned legal sale announced, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of two lots on the east side of Avenue A, 88.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, did not take place as expected, the suit having been settled and the property withdrawn. The legal sale in charge of E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the store, tenement, and lot No. 535 Second-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, was adjourned until Feb. 18. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

To-day will be one of interest in the market, for the following very important auctions will be held, at which unusually valuable City real estate will be offered, viz.: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., partition sale by order of heirs of the property known as the Post Buildings, situate at the junction of Exchange-place, Hanover and Beaver streets, embracing a plot of ground numbered on, and with front respectively on, the above-named streets, as follows: No. 6 Hanover-street, front 53.4 feet; No. 16 Exchange-place, front 64.2 feet, and No. 69 Beaver-street, front 75.2 feet. The remaining side of plot is about 90 feet, and on the same are four-story granite and four-story brick buildings covering the property. The five-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Maiden-lane, between William and Gold streets, known as No. 83. The building covers nearly the entire lot, and has an office extension; lot 25.3 feet on Maiden-lane, 81.11 feet on the north line, and 90.9 feet on the southerly line. The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pearl-street, between Peck-slip and Dover-street, known as No. 336; lot 25.2 feet front, 126.11 feet on the easterly, and 124.2 feet on the westerly side. The four-story brick store and lot situate on the northerly side of Pearl-street, near Hanover-street, known as No. 119; lot 20 by 68.11 on east line, and 68.10 on west line. The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Cherry-street, between James-slip and Roosevelt-street, known as Nos. 69 and 71, 33.5 by 61; and the four three-story brick houses and lots situate on the northerly side of Monroe-street, about 33 feet west of Jackson-street, known as Nos. 267, 269, 269½, and 271; lots each 16.9 feet in width, and varying in depth from 62 to 67 feet; buildings nearly cover same. The terms of the above sale are liberal, seventy per cent. of the purchase money being allowed to remain on mortgage. Messrs. Muller & Co. will also offer at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward H. Anderson, Esq., referee, an eligibly located building lot 25 by 98.9, situate on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 260 feet west of Fifth-avenue. By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale under two decrees, one of the Supreme Court, and the other of the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. Charles A. Jackson and E. M. Harison, respectively, referees, of a four-story brown-stone French flat house and lot, on the west side of Lexington-avenue, 80 feet west of Fiftieth-street, lot 20 by 80. By James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of four lots, with improvements, on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 300 feet west of Second-avenue, lots in size each 20 by 102.2.

John McClave, the well-known real-estate broker, has removed his office from No. 44 to No. 1 Pine-street, corner of Broadway. In addition to attending to the purchase and sale of real estate, Mr. McClave will, in future, devote particular attention to the leasing of property.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 five-story and basement brick tenement h. and l., No. 88 Hester-st., s. s., 58.2 ft. w. of Allen-st., 25.2x78.3	$27,000
1 five-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 48, Eldridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st. 25.2x87.5	23,300
1 lot, West 30th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 23x98.9	7,500
5 years' lease h. and l., 3d-av., e. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 28th-st., dated May 1, 1869, rent $1,000 per year	250

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 27.

Carmine-st., No. 53, n. s., 358.5 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 48.5 ft. e. of Clarkson-st., 34.10x87.6	$6,800
Morton-st., n. s., 25x88x28x89	34,000
19th-st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Avenue A., 18.9x100.8, h. and l.	7,000
2d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	6,000
53d-st., n. s., 675 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x43.3x25	2,250
55th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av. plaza, w. of 5th-av., 75x100.5	7,800
58th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., or 300 ft. w. of 5th-av. plaza, 25x100.5	26,000
58th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., or 250 ft. w. of 5th-av. plaza, 50x100.5	52,000
7th-st., s. s., 36.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x74	23,000
Same property	25,000
66th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x98.9 1-5; part, 1867	10,000
126th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., 4 lots	12,500
Same property	11,000
124th-st., n. s., 249.3 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.10x99.11	12,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 62d-st., 82x150.3; Lexington-av., n. e. corner 62d-st., 22x89.2x38	20,500
4th-av., s. w. corner 83d-st., 51.1x90	20,000

LEASES.

Greenwich-st., No. 204, s. w. corner Vesey; 5 years, per year	$4,000
South-st., No. 67, third floor; 3 years, per year	1,300
William-st., No. 210, dwelling part; 2 years, per year	1,350
3d-av., No. 2,341, store, &c.; 3 years, per year	1,600
3d-av., n. w. corner 48th-st., store, &c.; 3 years, per year	2,400
3d-av., No. 737, store, &c.; 3 years, per year	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, 4-story, h. s., b. s., 25x60x92	$35,000
West 18th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, E. b., b. s., 25x about 60x98	45,000
East 21st-st., near 4th-av., 4-story, h. s., b., 27x55 x¼ block, partially furnished	85,000
West 22d-st., near 5th-av., 3-story and a, h. s., b., 27x65x98.9	62,500
East 36th-st., near 4th-av., 4-story, h. s., b., 22.6x60x98.9	35,000
West 26th-st., near Broadway, two houses, 50x98.9	80,000
East 34th-st., near 4th-av., 4-story, h. s., b. s., 20x50x98.9	29,000
West 36th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story, h. s., E. b., 18x56x½ block	35,000
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, h. s., b. s., 22x55x98.9	47,500
West 45th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story, h. s., b. s., 20x55x100.5	36,000
46th-st., corner Madison-av., 4-story, h. s., b. s., 20x55x100.5	45,000
West 48th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, h. s., stone front, 25x60x100.5	60,000
West 49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, h. s., b. s., 22.6x50x100.5	30,000

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1858.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR 44TH-ST.—For sale, with or without the magnificent furniture, an A1 four-story high-stoop free-stone house, built by the owner for his own use in the most substantial manner; the house is in splendid order, tastefully decorated, and replete with the latest improvements; depth of house, 108 feet; lot, 125. It will be sold, with or without private stable on adjacent street, at a very reasonable price. For permits, &c., apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS house, with two-story dining-room extension, on Murray Hill, Madison-av.; price, with elegant furniture, $100,000; without furniture, $85,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
A first-class corner house and lot, same location; price, $90,000; possession May next.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWELVE acres at Fort George, on high ground and on both sides of 10th-av.; price, $225,000.
ALSO,
At Spuyten Duyvil, a plot of twenty acres, high ground; water rights with site; price, $325,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE HALF-BLOCK, EXTENDING from 5th to Madison-av., seventeen lots south of 70th-st., for sale at a bargain; also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park; also, on and near 8th and 11th av. Boulevard, 80th to 190th-st.; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ANOTHER CHEAP HOUSE.—THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house in East 54th-st., between Fourth and Lexington avs., partly furnished, if desired. Price, $20,000, including furniture.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

THE FINEST PROPERTY ABOVE 125th-st. for sale at an exceedingly low price; five, ten, twenty, or more acres, fronting on Broadway, 10th-av., and two more fronts and 11th-av. Boulevard; eighty per cent. can remain on mortgage.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE undivided interests, a desirable three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on west side of 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A choice corner plot of lots; price and terms very favorable; also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

A REAL BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 212 East 39th-st., in splendid order, $13,000; terms easy. Apply to L. MENDELSON, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT EXTRA-SIZE house and lot and stable on Murray Hill, with early possession; price $300,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$50,000—NO LESS—FOR A FOUR-story high-stoop brick and brown-stone-trimmed house, 25 feet front, near 5th-av., above 42d-st.; possession immediate; house is in perfect order from cellar to roof.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, No. 560 5th-av., with costly furniture; possession at once; price $170,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

DOCK PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—For sale or lease, 100 feet on river by 500 feet to 1st-st.; also, half block, 1st to 2d-st., on North 5th-st. Call at No. 12 Bond-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ESTATE OF 150 acres, in Westchester County, about seven miles from Harlem Bridge, between two growing villages. It possesses much natural beauty, excellent improvements, and good railroad facilities, present and prospective; it is desirable alike for present residence, immediate improvement, or investment.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MODEL VILLAS AND COTTAGES erected to order at reasonable prices and on easy terms. A few choice suburban lots, carefully selected with regard to healthiness and beauty of location, accessibility, &c., ready for immediate improvement. Plans, specifications, and estimates at shortest notice. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects,
No. 194 Broadway.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

RAPID TRANSIT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—$1,500 for $200, at Jerome, (William's Bridge,) Harlem Railroad, seven miles from Central Park; 142 plots at $200 each, and choice to be drawn for; six houses included; over 100 shares already sold; drawing will soon take place. For maps and pamphlets, giving full particulars, apply or send to JOHN BERRIAN, No. 162 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE.—State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—For sale or to let, unfurnished. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.
(Known as the *Post* Buildings,)
ALSO ON
MAIDEN-LANE, PEARL, MONROE, AND CHERRY STS.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The following described real estate, viz.:
HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.
the valuable property situate
AT THE JUNCTION
of the above-named streets, together with the granite and brick buildings thereon, being Nos. 6 Hanover-st., 16 Exchange-place, and 69 Beaver-st., and now known as
POST'S BUILDINGS.
From its shape, which is nearly square,
ITS FRONTAGE ON THREE STREETS,
AFFORDING EVERY ADVANTAGE OF LIGHT,
ITS SIZE,
CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WALL-ST.,
From which street it is
VERY CONSPICUOUS,
All combine to render this property one of the most valuable in that immediate section of the City. It is capable of being either altered or improved so as to produce a
VERY LARGE RENTAL.
DIMENSIONS:
53 feet 4 inches on Hanover-st.
64 feet 2½ inches on Exchange-place.
75 feet 2 inches on Beaver-st.
MAIDEN-LANE.

The five-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Maiden-lane, between William and Gold sts., and known as No. 83. The building covers nearly the entire lot and has an office extension. Lot 25 feet 3 inches on Maiden-lane. 81 feet 11 inches on the north line, and 90 feet 9 inches on the southerly line.

PEARL-ST.

The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pearl-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., known as No. 336. Lot 25 feet 2 inches front, 126 feet 11 inches on the easterly, and 124 feet 2 inches on the westerly side.

The four-story brick store and lot situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., near Hanover-st., and known as No. 119. Lot 20x68.11 on east line and 68.10 on west line.

CHERRY-ST.

The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Cherry-st., between James-slip and Roosevelt-st., known as Nos. 69 and 71; 33 feet 5 inches by 61 feet.

MONROE-ST.

Four three-story brick houses and lots situate on the northerly side of Monroe-st., about 33 feet west of Jackson-st., Nos. 267, 269, 269½, and 271; each 16 feet 9 inches in width, and varying in depth from 62 to 67 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

TERMS.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts.; also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his personal residence. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on 121st-st.; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.

Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot, ¼ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES
in
PARK-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all those certain leasehold premises and the buildings thereon, known as Number Forty-two (42) Park-place, and Number Thirty-seven (37) Barclay-st., in the City of New-York.

The lease of said premises is derived from the Trustees of Columbia College, and has twenty-one years to run, from the 1st of April, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the Columbia College. The ground-rent is $1,650 per annum, until the 1st of October, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum.

The said premises are now let until the 1st day of May next, at the annual rent of Eight Thousand Dollars. Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.

Terms ten per cent. on day of sale, balance on delivery of the assignment of the lease, or as may be agreed.

For further particulars inquire of VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or of the undersigned,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, No. 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON, Phenix National Bank.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
of valuable leasehold property.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
No. 244 East Houston-street, with the buildings thereon; ground rent, $450; lease expires May 1, 1888. Nos. 153 and 155 2d-st. are each a three-story and basement brick house; ground rent of each, $150; lease expires May 1, 1878, with covenant of renewal of nineteen years. Sale by order of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Administrator, under the will of James E. Phelps, deceased.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the two valuable tenement-houses and lots on the north side of Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and the 8th-av., numbered 49 and 51 Jane-st. No. 49 is 27 feet six inches wide and 88 feet in depth, with a slight jog in the westerly line, with a four-story and basement double tenement-house. No. 51 is 25 feet wide and 91 feet deep on the westerly side, and 85 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, with a slight jog on the easterly side. The westerly line of the westerly house and lot is distant 98 feet 6 inches easterly from Hudson-st.

Both houses are in good order and filled with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOS. 478, 480, 482 BROADWAY, and No. 40 Crosby-st., 75 feet on Broadway, 25 feet on Crosby-st., to let or lease; will be improved by first-class building to suit tenant. Also, Nos. 21 and 23 Peck-slip, corner of Water-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LEASE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, a first-class four-story store, with three fronts; about 50 feet front on Park-place and 150 feet front on Church-st., and 50 feet front on rear street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Broadway, four-story brick, a very substantial building, to let or lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF A CROSS street, between 14th and 23d sts., 27x100, to lease for fifteen years, with three renewals of fifteen years each. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER.—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

SIXTH-AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 25th sts., 37 feet by 100, to lease for fifteen years, with three renewals of fifteen years each. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT GREENWICH, Conn.—A comfortable cottage; nine rooms, stable, garden, &c., in the best part of the village, on Putnam-av.; rent only $750 per year; possession April 1; will be furnished for a good tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to owner.
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK house, with all improvements, on 129th-st., near 5th-av.; rent $700. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 484 Broome-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO RENT IN THIS CITY, MAY 1 next, a small modern-built house, unfurnished. Address, stating locality, (street and number,) and rent, R., Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY, UN-improved, at Orange, Elizabeth, Passaic, Newark. $20,000 to loan in New-Jersey. Address, giving description and price, to No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York. JOHN BRAINERD.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1873.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1872:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,918,019 95
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1872	2,070,659 45
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,988,679 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,776,518 70
Losses paid during the same period	2,389,844 82
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,055,767 63

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock; City, bank, and other stocks	$8,443,730 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,480,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	409,903 18
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,755,374 14
Cash in bank	265,098 81
Total amount of assets	$15,571,206 13

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1869 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Fifty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Henry Coit,
Lewis Curtis,
Charles H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
R. Warren Weston,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
William E. Dodge,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Daniel S. Miller,
Wm. Sturgis,
Henry K. Bogert,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
C. A. Hand,
James Low,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Robt. B. Minturn,
Gordon W. Burnham,
Frederick Chauncey,
George S. Stephenson,
William H. Webb,
Sheppard Gandy,
Francis Skiddy,
Charles P. Burdett,
William E. Bunker,
Samuel L. Mitchill,
James G. De Forest,
Robert L. Stuart,
Alexander V. Blake,
Charles D. Leverich,
Josiah O. Low,
Charles H. Marshall.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS,
BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN
Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and **has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices, { New-Rochelle.
No. 1 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	403,886 87
Assets Jan. 1, 1873	$603,886 87

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
payable on and after Feb. 1 at New-York Office.
GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and **UNION BANK OF LONDON.** Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. **RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.**

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.
M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.

Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,
$301,595 00.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

(7s) New-York Sevens,
Twenty years to run.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED certificates of CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD STOCK—No. 3,834 for five, and No. 1,883 for one share; both in name of Joseph Sheppard. Application has been made for new certificates.
HENRY L. FELL & BRO.,
No. 305 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIR-teen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

We now offer these Bonds at the above VERY LOW price. **THE CANADA SOUTHERN,** or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,
OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION)
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st.,

Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

7 Per Cent. Gold
First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn, bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, has this day declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable in scrip, on the 10th day of March next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, as registered in the books of the Company on the evening of the 28th of February.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 28th February, and open on the morning of the 11th of March.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
JAN. 21, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

$200,000.—EARLY IN FEBRUARY this amount will be to loan on City property; an estate investment, and preference given to large amounts; one or two sums not objectionable. Address until Feb. 10, W. FURMAN, General Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

Wm. H. Johnson has resigned the office of President of this bank, after nineteen years' faithful service in that capacity.

He commenced his business life as a bank clerk, and was promoted through the various grades to Paying Teller, Cashier, and President.

His friends will be glad to know that he has accumulated a competence without indulging in speculation—the bane of so many bank officers and clerks—thereby setting an example that should be more generally followed.

He remains in the Board as a Director, and his old associates have addressed to him the following letter

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

Mr. Wm. H. Johnson:

DEAR SIR: Having been associated with you many years in the management of the Hanover National Bank, we desire to express our regret that you deem it necessary to retire from the Presidency of that institution, a position which you have filled with credit to yourself, with honor to the bank, and with the most cordial relations with all your associates.

We have a high appreciation of your integrity, financial ability, and courtesy of deportment, and will ever cherish the memory of the years we have so pleasantly worked together, and trust your declining years may be as happy as your active life has been honorable and useful.

We subscribe ourselves as ever, your sincere friends,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
S. H. ROKENBAUGH,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
CHARLES A. COE,
CURTIS NOBLE,
JAMES STUART,
THOMAS EAKIN,
H. M. NORTHRUP,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
ROBERT SCHELL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ILLINOIS
Registered Coupon Bonds
$300,000, COUNTY AND TOWN,
Principal and Interest Paid at American Exchange Bank, New-York, January and July, by State Treasurer.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by
AUG. T. POST,
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
SCRIP DIVIDEND WANTED.
Full prices paid by
MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
No. 37 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

DIVIDENDS.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOL-LARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st.

The transfer-books will be opened 5d February.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.,
(CONSOLIDATED,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable Feb. 1.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of EIGHT per cent., and an extra Dividend of TWO per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1873. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to shareholders of this bank, on and after Feb. 1. The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri will be paid in gold, on and after Feb. 1, at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAIL-WAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.
W. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873, from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum. ALSO, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN E. GIBBS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GIBBS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1873.
F. ROCKWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of January, 1873.
F. ROCKWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja22-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HASLETT McKIM and JOHN A. McKIM against THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 11th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, January, 1873.
ja29-law3wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—M. K. PELLETREAU against GARRET BERGEN as assignee of Josiah C. Saxton and Josiah C. Saxton.—An order having been made in this action and entered Jan. 16, 1873, referring it to the undersigned to ascertain and report (among other things) who are the creditors of Josiah C. Saxton entitled to share in the proceeds of the property assigned by him to defendant, Garret Bergen, by assignment dated Feb. 4, 1871, and the amount due to each, notice is hereby given to all persons having or claiming an interest in said assigned property to produce and prove their claims before me, at my office, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of February, 1873, at 12 M. of that day, or they will not be entitled to share in the distribution of the said assigned property.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1873.
F. JAMES FITCH, Referee.
GLEASON & BABCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d st., near 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29. Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
*Calabria, Wednesday, Feb. 5. Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..............................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-street, Jersey City, at 9 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 3 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS......Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..................$29, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 1, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Mansanillo, and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, Feb. 1. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1 | VICTORIA, Sat., Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA, Sat., Feb. 8 | EUROPA...Sat., Feb. 22

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.........Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON...ROUSSAU...Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE...DANRE...Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER......Wed'day, Feb. 12
ARRAGON, WESTERN......Wed'day, Feb. 26
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 12 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........April 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships
GLAMORGAN..................2,500 tons
PEMBROKE..................2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN..................3,000 tons
The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin..........53 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tues. Jan. 28
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL..........Thurs., Jan. 30
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL..Sat., Feb. 1
Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
WILMINGTON, (Havana only)..........Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 20
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAG LABELS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 1st day of March, 1873, for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered during one year from and after the 1st day of April, 1873, the whole number of such labels to be furnished being three hundred thousand or more, if more be ordered during that period. Such labels are to be made of suitable hard wood, in oblong strips, each measuring six inches and a half long, one inch wide, and a half inch thick, and to have a circular hole through it three eighths of an inch in diameter, at a point three-quarters of an inch from one end. Each is to have printed upon it, in suitably large letters, the name of such post-office and State, or of such railway post-office, or of such route agency, as shall be specified in schedules which will accompany each order, and also have printed upon it, in smaller letters, a direction for its return to some specified office. Samples of the printing suitable for such labels may be seen and examined in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. They are to be delivered at this Department by the contractor at his own expense, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

Every proposal must specify unconditionally the price for each label, fully equal in all respects to the sample furnished by the Department.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract with a bond of five thousand dollars, and two sufficient sureties, within ten days after the award.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied with a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, and a certificate signed by a Postmaster, in the following form:

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder will, within ten days after such acceptance, enter into the required contract and bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish such labels in the quantities and upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated the 20th of January, 1873.

Dated ——.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated ——.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Mail Bag Labels," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

The proposals received will be opened, read, and verified the 1st day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 21, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with twenty-five (25)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal College, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture required for the College building, situated on 4th-av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Specifications and plans of the building may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,
BERNARD SMYTH,
MAGNUS GROSS,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
} Committee on Normal College, &c.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
CAR FERRY STEAMERS.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a car ferry steamer for use in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, of 280 feet measurement over all, will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st March next.

Plans may be seen, and specifications, and all further information obtained on application to W. R. MUIR, General Superintendent, Hamilton, on the 8th February, and will be open for inspection for a fortnight.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Jan. 13, 1873.

FURS.

FURS AT GREAT SACRIFICE.—NEW Hudson Bay sable collar and muff, $80, worth $250; large mink cape, in perfect order, $50. Address Mrs. E. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:03 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSETT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:3‡, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH STANDARD ROSES.

Choice assortment just received. For price-list, address FLORIST, Box No. 191, West New-Brighton, Richmond County, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Alexander Clendinen is not authorized by me, to act or contract for me, or in my behalf in any manner, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by him.
WILLIAM W. THOMPSON,
No. 112 Front-st., New-York City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x52; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.
PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

ART SALE.

SUPERB HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

The latest works of James M. Hart, J. W. Casilear, Shattuck, E. L. Henry, A. B. Durand, Wm. Hart, Samuel Colman, Robbins, Whittredge, Sonntag, Van Elten, Julian Scott, Satterlee, Tait, Bispham, Chapin, L. M. Wiles, Brevoort, Thompson, Beers. Among the foreign: P. von Schendle, P. Rumpf, Gerard, Charles Hoguet, Accard, Oehmicen, Leon Goupil, A. Lerche, Hein Kretchmer, Sauters, E. Stammel, Diaz, Jernberg, J. Diecker, Aufray, Lasalle, Lemmens, Vertunni, Beinls, and many others.

This really superb collection is now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 30 and 31, at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction at the United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 5th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship Vanderbilt, of 3,187 tons measurement, and the United States steam-ship Resaca, of 523 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 199 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.
For further particulars apply to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, contents of the private residence, No. 157 West 20th-st., consisting of a large and extensive variety of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture of every description, by first-class makers. The whole for positive sale without reserve.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
LEONARD JACOB,
o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.
SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 82 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.
s25-law6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of HENRY SEYMOUR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by either of the undersigned.
HENRY SEYMOUR,
ROBERT H. SEYMOUR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of HENRY SEYMOUR & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing and selling shears, scissors, and cutlery in the City of New-York, at Nos. 29 and 31 Rose-st., in said City.
HENRY SEYMOUR,
ANDREW MILLS, JR.,
ROBERT H. SEYMOUR.
JAN. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between E. S. JOHNSON and M. N. WELLS, under the name and firm of E. S. JOHNSON & CO., as gold pen manufacturers, No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 305 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. S. JOHNSON is alone authorized to sign the name, and settle all claims against the late firm.
E. S. JOHNSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873. M. N. WELLS.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of
CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FESSENDEN and EDGAR J. DAY, comprising firm of Edgar I. Day, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order of the Court in the above entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, and dated Jan. 20, 1873, I will sell at public auction by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, in front of their store, at No. 113 Pearl-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 1 P. M., six first-class work horses, two first-class carriage horses, one valuable bay mare, and one valuable stallion, being a part of the estate of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated Jan. 24, 1873.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANKETS at HARMER, HAYS & CO., 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 31ST-ST., near 5th-av., a large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with dressing and bath rooms connecting, to rent, with first-class board, to one or two gentlemen; unexceptionable references exchanged; terms moderate. Address B. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let in a private family; fire, gas, bath; first-class table; moderate terms; location desirable; house brown stone; references exchanged. No. 335 West 34th-st.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT and newly-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting on second story, with board; also other rooms; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars; references exchanged.

NO. 210 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av.—Neat furnished rooms, with closet, hot and cold water, for gentlemen and wives; board and house first class.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large pleasant room, fourth floor, front; closet, fire, and gas. No. 150 West 34th-st.

BOARDING—AT NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.; new house, new double and single rooms, new furniture, elegant parlors and dining-rooms, excellent table, reasonable prices; permanent or transient.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—SECOND FLOOR entire or suites of rooms on second and third floors; unexceptionable table; house first-class; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room on third floor, hall-room connecting. Also, large room on fourth floor. House and table first class. No. 60 West 38th-st.

A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED room, first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE HENRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of George Henry, of the County of Hudson, bankrupt, aforesaid. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
JOHN C. BAILEY,
Deputy United States Marshal, as Messenger,
District of New-Jersey.
MUIRHEAD & MCGEE,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditor.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTHA ROBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Martha Roby, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her, or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. Dated New-York, 9th January, 1873.
ja15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that R. HOWARD KELLY and DANIEL WILSON, partners trading under the name and firm of Kelly & Wilson, of the Township of South Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.
EDWARD W. HEBARD,
Washington, Warren County, N. J.
Nov. 15, 1872. ja15-law-3wW

NO. 3,732.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States.—In the matter of JOHN W. GILLESPY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. Gillespy, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1873.
WILLIAM H. M. SISTARE, Assignee,
No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York City.
ja29-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the District of New-Jersey, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., Room No. 3, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated Jan. 28, 1873.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER C. MUSTIN and EDMUND T. BURNETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Spencer C. Mustin and Edmund T. Burnett, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 20th day of January, 1873.
P. S. MCCORMICK, Assignee.
DEANE & CHAMBERLIN, Solicitors for bankrupts,
No. 59 William-st., New-York. ja29-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. FAATZ, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ALIXE!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW PARISIAN SENSATION!!
EVERY EVENING.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Louis James, James Lewis, J. H. Burnett, W. H. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer.

MATINEE of ALIXE, SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, he will begin a series of SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCES, which will always differ from the "running" play, and will include the full strength of the company. SATURDAY, Feb. 8, with NEW-YEAR'S EVE, or FALSE SHAME, with the powerful original cast.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(23d-st., corner of 8th-av.) Curtain rises at 7¾.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SENSATION!

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE this brilliant spectacle will be acted!
Fourteen tableaux!
Mrs. JOHN WOOD!
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM!
Murray's SUPERB STUD of thirty HORSES and fifteen PONIES!
The tribe of twelve Arabs!
250 auxiliaries!
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HORATIUS, (Lays of Ancient Rome)..........Macaulay
RICHARD III., (Clarence's Dream)..........Shakespeare
VITAL SPARK..........Pope
(Organ accompaniment and angel song by chorus.)
THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS..........Leigh-Hunt
COX'S DIARY..........Thackeray
Overture, Organ..........Mr. J. PEARCE
KING ROBERT OF SICILY..........Longfellow
("Magnificat," organ and chorus.)
GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT..........R. Browning
BRIDGE OF SIGHS..........Hood
THE CHARITY DINNER..........Mosely
BALACLAVA CHARGE..........Tennyson
Trumpets, organ, march, &c.
**Tickets for sale at the Hall and Schirmer's.

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CHARITY BALL,

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Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT of the GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, at STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. With the kind assistance of Mlle. Anna Drasdil, contralto; Dr. Leopold Damrosch, violin; Mr. Albert Meyer, piano. The St. Petersburg Horn Quartette, and the Vocal Society "Arion." Reserved seats, $1. At Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

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The piece will be presented with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for it by Mr. R. Marston, and with the following excellent cast:
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RENE D'ALBY, a gentleman of impulse, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.
BERNARD, a legal physician, M. H. MONTGOMERY.
DESLANDES, a clerk in the house of Fauvel & Co., Mr. W. H. WILDER.
LOUIS, a servant, Mr. W. STUART.
CAMILLE, great-grand-daughter of Jacques Fauvel, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS.
JULIETTE DUPRAT, her married sister, Miss MARY GRISWOLD.
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All the original effects and appropriate scenery.
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FOURTH GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
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CONCERTO, No. 2, F minor, Op. 21..........Chopin
Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
OVERTURE, Coriolanus, Op. 62..........Beethoven
SYMPHONIC POEM, Orpheus..........Liszt
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Admission tickets, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission to second balcony, $1.
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Exclusively to ladies desiring to learn to speak French fluently, and make their theoretical knowledge practically available.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
FREE LECTURES.
At the University Chapel, Washington-square, the eighth lecture in the course will be delivered by Prof. J. J. STEVENSON, Ph. D., on *The Structure of the Appalachian Chain*, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1873, at 8 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. FEB. 5.

MARK TWAIN.

Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

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Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Trials of Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, Before the Poland Committee—Speaker Blaine's Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The scene this morning before the Poland Committee was unquestionably the most interesting, amusing, and effective of any of the varying phrases of affairs as they have passed before that body. It became privately but quite thoroughly understood last night that Mr. Job Stevenson would be cross-examined by Speaker Blaine, and, consequently, the room was crowded. The result proved precisely what had been foreshadowed in these dispatches. Mr. Stevenson flattened out completely, and the investigation, confessedly inspired to catch the Speaker, broke down utterly. Mr. Stevenson thinks it unjust to him to ascribe malicious motives to his action, and your correspondent cheerfully gives him the benefit of such disclaimer, and as the shortest way of settling that and all other questions involved, presents the testimony nearly in full, but in fairness it must be said that the statement of Speaker Blaine utterly swept out of existence any reported or presumable basis for the investigation, and showed that Mr. Stevenson, if not inspired by personal or malicious motives, had certainly not informed himself in the matter sufficiently well to warrant him in making the very grave allegations contained in his preamble and resolution. The effect of this squelching on the start of the first of these apparently personal investigations will probably be to compel the House to see to it that its own character before the country be not assailed without good and sufficient cause.

THE TESTIMONY.

Job E. Stevenson, member of the House of Representatives from the State of Ohio, having been called for the purpose of stating the information upon which he offered the resolution in the House of Representatives ordering this investigation, was duly sworn and made the following statement: I will state to the committee that Oakes Ames informed me that certain members of the House, including, I believe, Mr. Alley, a former member, and himself and Mr. Blaine were stockholders in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad. He stated that there was a construction contract in regard to it similar to that under which the Union Pacific Railroad was built, and that if we wanted to make an examination we had better examine into the land grant railroads. That we would find that the Union Pacific Road was the best among them. He did not give the amount of stock held by any one except by Mr. Blaine. He said he understood Mr. Blaine held either in his own name or in the name of Mr. Coburn, of Maine, whose first name he did not give me, but who was said to be a very wealthy man, who agreed to put funds into the hands of Mr. Blaine for such investments; that Mr. Blaine had an investment in this road to the amount of $100,000 in that way, either in his own name or in Mr. Coburn's name. He stated further, that Mr. Blaine had recently, within a year or two I think he fixed the date, purchased the bonds of the Company of Mr. Ames in order to settle with the Coburns. I think he said Mr. Blaine had put $10,000 or $20,000 into these bonds, that he had bought them at eighty cents on the dollar, and that he understood Mr. Coburn had taken them at ninety cents on the dollar.

By Mr. Blaine—When did this conversation with Mr. Ames occur? A.—One or two days before I offered the resolution in the House.

Q.—Did it not occur at the Arlington Hotel at dinner on the evening after you offered the resolution? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you very sure about that? A.—We had a conversation afterward.

Q.—And were any of these details you have mentioned given them? A.—No, Sir. My recollection is, and I am very sure of it, that these details were given me before I offered any resolution whatever, although I had subsequent conversations and endeavored to get more particular details of Mr. Ames as to these matters. I believe that is the substance of the information I had before offering that resolution. I have subsequently, from other persons, obtained further information, but which has all been hearsay.

Q.—Then I understand you that the "whereas it is alleged" had reference to information you had received from Oakes Ames? A.—From Oakes Ames? Yes. I have since obtained further information, but which is also hearsay. I understand the committee desire to obtain all the information on which I based my resolution originally.

The Chairman—That was the object, but if you have other information the committee would be glad to learn it.

Mr. Stevenson—All the information I have is derived from a witness who has been, or will be called in this case. I have no objection to stating what it is. Of course, it would not be worth much.

The Chairman—It may be in the nature of hearsay; but if you regard it as authentic, and which will enable the committee to obtain track of information, the committee will be glad to know it.

Mr. Stevenson—An additional statement came to me from Mr. Alley, John B. Alley, I believe. I never saw him until he was introduced to me by Mr. Ames, at the Arlington Hotel. He said that this Company was organized in 1867.

Q.—The Railroad Company, or Construction Company? A.—This Iowa Falls and Sioux City Company, which took the remaining part of the land grant originally given to the Dubuque and Sioux City Company; that this company was organized in 1867. He was a stockholder himself, and Mr. Alley was a stockholder also. I think he said Samuel Hooper, of Boston, was a stockholder, and that some gentlemen in Boston represented the company. He had not any personal knowledge of Mr. Blaine being a stockholder, but he said he understood Mr. Blaine was engaged in that sort of business. He went over the details to me in a vague way. He did not seem to have much personal knowledge of the transaction. These are the main points I remember.

By Mr. Merrick—This company was organized under the general laws of the State of Iowa? A.—I do not know. I have not been able to find the law under which they were organized. I presume under some general law. I, perhaps, should further state that, before proceeding in this matter, I examined all the statutes, and find in Vol. II., Statutes at Large, the original act of May 15, 1856, section fourth of which gives the grant of land to the State of Iowa, under which the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company took their land grant. I find that, by section four of that act, the grant was to expire in ten years after the date of the act, which would be May 15, 1866. I find, further, that in Vol. XV., p. 38, Stat. at Large, there is an act extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. The date of that act I have not here, but I think it was March 2, 1868. I also examined the journal of the House for that session of Congress, and find that that act was House bill 208; a bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad; that the bill was introduced by A. W. Hubbard, I believe, of Iowa, on the 5th of December, 1867. It was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, with amendments, Jan. 15, 1868, by Mr. Hopkins, of Wisconsin, and thereupon Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, raised the point of order which was overruled, and an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and on the vote sustaining that decision I find that several parties interested voted to sustain it. I should say, however, from what little knowledge I have of parliamentary law, that the point of order was not well taken, and it was properly overruled.

By Mr. Blaine—You do not mean to imply that I was Speaker at that time? A.—No, certainly not; not then Speaker, I believe, but as well posted on the rules. [The witness then went into a long history of the action of the two Houses pending the passage of the bill, from which it appeared that Mr. Blaine did not vote upon it, and that it passed through the usual course of procedure in the House.]

Oakes Ames recalled and examined—By Mr. Blaine; Q.—Mr. Stevenson states that to the best of his recollection, the resolution offered by him in the House, directing this investigation, wherein it is alleged that so and so occurred, was based upon information obtained in a conversation you had with him on the subject, in which you gave some of the details of my ownership of stock of the road as an investment of the Coburns, of Skowhegan, Me., I asked Mr. Stevenson whether that conversation occurred before or after the resolution was offered, to which he replied that it was before. Did you have any such conversation with him before the resolution was offered? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was after the resolution was offered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The day after, was it? A.—It was the day or night after the resolution was offered—after I had returned to the hotel.

Q.—You have no distinct recollection in regard to it? A.—Yes, Sir; I did not know what the resolution meant, and I told him he had the wrong road in his resolution. He included in his resolution the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad; I told him he had the wrong name.

Q.—You are very positive that Mr. Stevenson had no information from you before he offered the resolution? A.—Yes, I am positive of that.

Q.—Then the allegation of Mr. Stevenson that he based his resolution upon information received from you is not supported by your recollections, but distinctly contradicted? A.—On the contrary I did not know what the resolution meant until afterward, when I inquired of him what it meant.

Mr. Blaine, to the Committee—Mr. Ames told me the next day that Mr. Stevenson and he had a conversation at the Arlington Hotel, at dinner, on the same day, after the resolution was offered, in which Mr. Ames expressed surprise, and thought Mr. Stevenson had got hold of some wrong idea. What I wanted to bring out was that in the allegation made by Mr. Stevenson that he offered the resolution upon information derived from Mr. Ames, he does not state truthfully.

By Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Ames—You have frequently stated here that your recollection of dates is very indistinct? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you not stated to me that your recollection of dates is very poor? A.—I have.

Q.—Did not you state to me that you do not know when this Company was formed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not you state to the Committee the other day in your testimony that you did not know whether you were now a director of the Company or not? A.—Yes, I did, I thought I was, but was not sure.

Q.—Did you not state that you had never been over the road? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you not the largest stockholder in that railroad company. A.—I am not sure. I think there may be one larger.

Q.—What is the amount of your stock? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—What is about the amount? A.—I do not remember. I think I subscribed about $500,000 or $600,000 of the stock. We were assessed, as I remember, about fifty-seven and one-half per cent. in cash, which built the road. I cannot remember the date of my conversation with you on the subject of this resolution, but I know it was after you had offered the resolution in the House. I know that I was rallying you about what you knew on the subject.

Q.—Have you not had many conversations with me on the subject? A.—Yes; but the first one was after you offered the resolution. As I have stated, I did not know what the resolution meant, and I was inquiring of you about it.

Q.—Is it not a fact that our conversations have been frequent and constantly recurring on this subject ever since this investigation began?

Witness—What subject.

Mr. Stevenson—Upon the subject of the Credit Mobilier?

A.—Oh, yes, but not upon the subject of your resolution. I never heard of it until you offered it, and then I did not know what it meant.

Re-examination of Mr. Stevenson by Mr. Blaine—I would like to ask Mr. Stevenson, as there is a conflict of recollection between him and Mr. Ames in regard to the information on which the resolution was based, whether you did not receive an anonymous letter in regard to that? A.—No, Sir, none whatever; the only information on this subject I had from Mr. Ames.

Q.—Have you spoken with other persons in regard to your motive in moving this resolution? A.—I have spoken to one or two members. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever said to them that you thought you had something that would "get the Speaker?" A.—I have said something to that effect.

Q.—Did you ever say anything of that sort to Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—You had no conversation with Mr. Stevenson to that effect? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Are you pretty sure upon that point? A.—I may have mentioned your name to him, but not to go into it. I think, perhaps, I said something to him about this inquiry one day upon the street.

Q.—That you thought you "had got the Speaker," or words to that effect? A.—No, Sir, not to him.

Q.—Not to him, but to others? A.—I have not used that rough expression. But that was the point. I have intimated that I thought I had something which involved the Speaker in a land grant transaction.

Q.—Yes. You think you can say under oath that your motive in offering that resolution was the public good, by an inquiry into a transaction in which you believed there had been legislative corruption, or was it, as has been reported to me, to "get the Speaker," or language to that effect? A.—I may say that any controlling motive was to expose the Speaker if he was in this transaction. I will say further, in answer to your question, that I stated to Senator Stevenson, and I think to the most of the gentlemen with whom I have conversed upon this subject, that this question involved not only the operations of the Credit Mobilier, but the operations of all the members of Congress who dealt in the public lands and in land grants and subsidies to railroads, such grants being made while they were in Congress. I have said, further, that if it were true that the Speaker was in such transactions it was a moral offense equal to that of speculating in Credit Mobilier stock. That was my view.

Mr. Blaine—He ought to be exposed, and I will help you to expose him.

James G. Blaine, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, having been duly sworn, made the following statement: I will now, Mr. Chairman, with the permission of the committee, give a very succinct narrative of this whole matter, and I think I can do it probably as well as any gentleman connected with it. In the year 1856, the Government of the United States granted to the State of Iowa four land grants for four trunk roads across the State. There were six sections granted, what were called small grants. One of these grants, so made, the State of Iowa turned over to a railroad corporation called the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, to enable it to build a road between the points named in the charter, Dubuque and Sioux City. This company commenced to build the road, and proceeded, I think, about 100 miles, when they seemed rather to fall into distress. They were unable to finish the road, and the grant lapsed, I think, in 1866, as Mr. Stevenson has stated. Subsequently the State of Iowa, through its Legislature, petitioned very earnestly for a renewal of the grant to enable them to go on and finish the road. The work, as I have said, had progressed about 100 miles. The settlements had extended a considerable distance beyond the then terminus. The grant having lapsed, pre-emptors entered upon the lands which had been embraced within the grant, as they had the right to do. Upon this memorial of the State of Iowa, the Government of the United States, in 1868, renewed the grant, as they did, probably, for all of the States that applied. There was a very considerable renewal of grants to several of the States during that Congress. The committee will remember that this grant was given to the State of Iowa, not to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and when the State of Iowa got possession of the grant again they did not give it to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, but resumed their own right in, and control over it. They thought the former company could not go on and finish the road as rapidly as they wished. The passage of the act renewing this land grant made scarce an impression upon my mind. I know scarcely anything of what had been done under the former grant. In the course of the next Winter, a company was organized under the general laws of the State, called the "Iowa Falls and Sioux City Construction Company," for the purpose of completing the construction of that road. The company had for its President a very eminent railroad man, John I. Blair, of New-Jersey. He came on here and interested many persons of capital in the enterprise, and, I think through Senator Grimes, asked me to take an interest in it. He said the grant was entirely within the control of the State of Iowa, and that the State would give it to this company. I told him I had no money, but that I had some friends in Maine, and I mentioned some particular friends, Messrs. A. & P. Coburn, of Skowhegan, Me., very wealthy men, whom I had known to make investments in such enterprises before, and who would, perhaps, take some of the stock on my advice. This company was organized with a capital of $6,750,000, if I remember right. Of this stock the Coburns took $200,000. The company was organized with the understanding that the stockholders should answer all assessments upon them for building the road, and that the assessments should be paid in cash. It began by assessments of five and ten per cent. and so on, until the aggregate of assessments had reached in the neighborhood of sixty per cent., and the Coburns had paid on their subscription $120,000 in money within eighteen months. The road was built and completed the entire 180 miles in length between the Spring of 1869 and the Autumn of 1870. It was built absolutely for cash. They did not issue a share of stock or any bonds or anything of the sort until the last rail was laid and the last spike driven. When they got through the company then issued at the rate of $15,000 to the mile of bonds and $25,000 of stock. These bonds brought in the market about 80. The stock was worth about 60. That would be, in cash value, $12,000 and $15,000, altogether $27,000 a mile, and they had paid in cash about $23,000 a mile to build the road, so that the profits, if ever realized, are to be in the appreciation of the bonds and stock which have yet to be realized. Last January, a year ago, having large business connections with the Messrs. Coburn in various matters, I had a general settlement with them, and in that settlement I took a portion of this stock at sixty cents on the dollar, which I paid in cash. That was the beginning of my ownership in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad. I hold that stock to-day, and it is in my name on the books of the company. I want to ask Mr. Stevenson what there is in the law of morals or ethics by which a member of the House, or the Speaker of the House, should not hold that stock. That is the whole story. The road, as I have said, was built on an extremely economic basis. Cash was paid for everything; no credit was asked. It was built by capitalists, by men of responsibility, able to respond at any moment to an assessment of ten, twenty, or thirty thousand dollars.

By the Chairman—If I understand you, this company was not organized until the next Winter after the land grant in question was extended by Congress? A.—No, Sir; not until the next Autumn. I think the company was not in existence at all when this act of March 2, 1868, renewing the grant, was passed, and as far as I know the gentlemen who engaged in the enterprise did not then dream of it. I know that Mr. Coburn did not, and so far as I am concerned, I never had a dollar's interest in it until January, 1872, and what I hold now of the stock I paid for in money.

Q.—When the act was before Congress you had no contingent interest of any sort in it? A.—No, Sir; and besides that it was a subject that by no possibility could ever come before Congress again in any shape or manner.

Q.—It is a State affair? A.—It is a State road. The grant was given to the State, and the General Government can never become interested directly or indirectly in any shape or manner. If a member of Congress can be permitted to hold any property under any circumstances, I think he might hold it in such an organization as this; and while I am, as you see, perfectly frank in stating everything I know on the subject, I must say that the House of Representatives can with as much propriety investigate the weekly expenses of my household as my ownership of stock in this railroad; and if they desire to go into my personal expenses, I have no objection. They may call my steward, and ascertain all about it.

Q.—What do you know of any other member of Congress having anything to do with this company? A.—I do not know that I know of any other except my former colleague, Frederick A. Pike, who at one time had $20,000 interest in the road, and Mr. Ames, and the one or two others whose names have been mentioned here.

Q.—Mr. Pike went into the company on its organization? A.—Yes, Sir, as an honorable business man, just as the others did. He took it through Senator Grimes, with whom he was exceedingly intimate.

Q.—He had no connection with the matter when the land grant was extended? A.—No, Mr. Pike voted against it. I think I was not in the city at the time when the vote was taken. If I was, I was not in the House.

Q.—After hearing the history of the matter which you have given the committee, then, perhaps, the only point which can be legitimately before us is, whether any member of Congress had any interest in the matter when this land grant was extended? A.—They could not have had, because the thing did not exist. I ought to have stated in justice to the company that in consequence of that reduction by pre-emption of the amount of lands originally granted there was but a small quantity remaining, I think about 3,000 acres to the mile in gross. I see that it was estimated in the debate in the House on the subject as 500,000 acres altogether. Mr. Washburne asserted it would reach 600,000 acres; that it would be at the rate of about 3,500 acres to the mile.

By Mr. McCrary—

Q.—Did this road have any connection with the Union Pacific? A.—Not the remotest in the world, any more than the Baltimore and Ohio or the New-York Central; no connection in any way, shape, or manner, although Mr. Stevenson, in his resolution, says it was built by the same men who were in the Credit Mobilier. I do not see the effect of that point. Mr. Ames was in the Credit Mobilier, and was a stockholder in this company. He is also in Congress, and thereby, by the same reasoning, Congress is in the Credit Mobilier.

By Mr. Stevenson—Q.—You say this renewal in 1868 had no reference to this company? A.—It had no reference to any company.

Q.—You do not mean that the act of 1868 did not grant any lands? A.—I said it did not grant them to this company. It granted them to the State of Iowa. It simply renewed to the State of Iowa the grant made in 1856. The State of Iowa did not assign the grant to the same company which had it under the law of 1856, but to a company which did not exist when the renewal took place.

Q.—Congress, in 1856, granted lands for the construction of railroads in the State of Iowa. The State of Iowa designated certain corporations who were to take these lands, and for this line, "the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company." That company having failed to build the road within the specified time, under the act of Congress, were not these lands forfeited to the United States? A.—There is no doubt of that.

Q.—Then was it not the purpose and effect of this resolution, 208, extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad—was it not the effect of that legislation to renew the grant of land to that company? A.—No, Sir, and that company never got the grant. The grant was renewed to the State, and when the State of Iowa got it they gave the lands to a new company to build the unfinished portions of the line. So far from the effect of the legislation being to renew the grant to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, as I have said, the grant was directly to the State, not for the benefit of the company, and the State didn't turn it over to the company, but took a new company which had more vigor and more capital to work with.

Q.—The point of my inquiry was not as to that company, but whether the effect of the act of Congress was not to renew the grant.

Witness—Renew it to whom?

Mr. Stevenson—For the benefit of the road.

Witness—What road?

Mr. Stevenson—Whatever road was to be built. A.—The Government of the United States renewed the grant to the State of Iowa. The State had the right to do whatever it pleased with the land.

Q.—What proportion of the entire stock did you hold? A.—I could not answer you without going into some figures.

Q.—Do you not know what the entire stock is? A.—Yes, Sir. The road is 180 miles long—$25,000 to the mile would be something over $4,000,000 of stock.

Q.—When did the Messrs. Coburn take their stock in it? A.—Some time in the Autumn or Winter of 1868.

Q.—Do you not have a general interest with them in speculations?

Witness—In railroads or other things?

Q.—In various transactions. A.—Yes; in a great many other things besides railroads. They are generally understood to be worth about $5,000,000, and very comfortable friends to have.

Q.—From what time did your interest begin with them? A.—Twenty years ago.

Q.—And it has extended continuously down to this time? A.—Down to this time; I hope it will extend many years more.

Q.—Does it refer to railroads generally? A.—I am not very generally in that business; I would like to be more than I am.

Q.—Do you know how much interest they had in this road? A.—I told you they took $200,000 of stock. If you want to go into an investigation of all their transactions, you had better send for them. I can say that generally their investments have been very large.

Q.—What was the nature of your arrangements with them in regard to these general investments? A.—Timber lands, coal lands, and many other things.

The Chairman suggested that this was somewhat amplifying the sphere of investigation of this committee.

Mr. Blaine—I have had relations of this sort with other gentlemen besides the Coburns. That you can go into if you desire.

Mr. Stevenson—Profitable, I hope. A.—Not very profitable. Some of them I have lost by. If you would like to invest, I can give you some shares of stock that I would like to get rid of at a very small advance.

Mr. Stevenson—Thank you. I would rather wait until I am out of Congress.

Witness—That will be the 4th of March, [great laughter;] and I will agree to take it off your hands when you are re-elected. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson—I have no particular ambition to return to this body.

EXAMINATION OF OAKES AMES.

By Mr. Stevenson—What is the value of the land belonging to this company? A.—I do not know.

Q—Do you not know what the lands are being sold for? A.—I think they are averaging about six dollars per acre; I have seen the reports of the sales every month; one month, if I remember aright, the average was a little over seven dollars per acre; it depends on the value of the lands and their proximity to the railroad.

Q.—Have you sold to Mr. Blaine any of the bonds of this company? A.—I think I sold him $5,000 of the bonds of this company.

Q.—Did you not sell him $10,000 or $20,000? A.—I think not.

Q.—When did you sell him the $5,000? A.—I cannot remember.

Mr. Blaine—If Mr. Stevenson will allow me, I can give him all the information he wants on that subject. I bought $6,000 of the bonds of Mr. Ames at eighty cents on the dollar, and accrued interest made the amount I paid just about $5,000 in money. I bought in Boston, at another time, I think $15,000, for which I paid eighty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Stevenson—When was this purchase? A.—This purchase was in the Fall of 1870, or beginning of 1871. I cannot give you the exact date.

Q.—Were these bonds turned over by you to the Coburns? A.—A part of them were turned over to the Coburns, and they took them as so much cash, at a certain valuation. Mr. Ames thinks I ought not to have sold them so low. They were seven per cent. bonds and good to hold. If I had had the money I should not have turned them in. I bought the first lot of $6,000 of Mr. Ames, and the other $15,000 of J. M. S. Williams, of Boston, who, as treasurer of the company, was a general medium for the exchange of that sort of securities. Persons who wanted to buy or wanted to sell went to Mr. Williams.

By Mr. Merrick—When you say you bought $6,000 of bonds, you mean $6,000 par value? A.—Yes, Sir. I mean six separate bonds of $1,000 each; 80 was the price they were being secured for; I think they have been advancing some little since. I will say to Mr. Stevenson that I hold $10,000 of them still. That is a question he has not brought out yet, but I am willing to make that statement, and I am only sorry it is not ten times as much.

By the Chairman—Mr. Stevenson has said in his statement that you purchased these bonds at one price and turned them in to the Messrs. Coburn at another. A.—I do not think that is important. If the committee think it is I am willing to state what the transaction was. I sold some of them to the Messrs. Coburn as high as ninety and some for eighty-five. My business with these gentlemen has been very large; the transactions have extended over a great many hundred thousand dollars, and it would take the committee longer than they would desire to devote to this subject to go into all the details involving the price of pine lands in Maine, coal lands in Pennsylvania, and pine lands in a great many other regions. I have no concealment about it at all. If the committee desire to investigate all, try all my transactions.

The Chairman—That does not seem to be germane to what we are now inquiring about?

Witness—I think it is. I think it is about as much so as the matters about which we have been interrogated.

The Chairman—The road may look as if it would go to a certain place and not go there.

SENATOR LOGAN.

Judge Poland—Well, we are now through with this part of the case. The name of Senator Logan was mentioned a day or two ago, and he is here at my request to make a statement.

Senator John A. Logan was then sworn, and testified as follows: I have seen the testimony of Mr. Ames, given before the committee. I have nothing whatever to conceal in this transaction, so far as I am connected with it. Mr. Ames said I agreed to purchase certain stock. I did so in 1867 or 1868. I agreed with him to purchase ten shares of the stock at par. I paid nothing to Mr. Ames at that time, and received no stock. On June 20, following, Mr. Ames came to me and said this stock was entitled to a dividend or dividends. He made a statement and gave it to me, which showed that the dividends on the stock up to that time paid the amount due for it and left a balance of $329. Mr. Ames handed me a check for this amount. I had paid Mr. Ames no money and he had given me no stock or certificate of stock. I took the check with the understanding that if I did not conclude to receive the stock in a few days I would let him know. I kept the check three or four days before I asked cash upon it. Then I presented it to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or in his office, and received the money. I retained it for a few days, and thought about the matter. In the meantime, I read a letter from a friend, giving me some information about the matter, when I went to Mr. Ames and told him I would not take the stock. He said very well, and remarked that it was good stock, or he thought it a good investment—something of that sort. I paid him back the $329, with, I think, $2 interest. Mr. Ames hesitated about the interest, the time having been so short, but I insisted upon him taking it, and thus the matter ended. The memorandum I made at the time refreshes my memory. I don't say this to the committee by way of excuse to cover up anything, but state the facts as they are. The stock was never delivered to me, or anybody for me, nor have I ever received anything, directly or indirectly, except as I have stated here. I had no hesitation in making the agreement with Mr. Ames to take the stock at the time, and, so far as corruption or wrong was concerned, there was no legislation before Congress at the time affecting the road. I don't recollect of any legislation in regard to the road during the negotiation between Mr. Ames and myself; as far as influence was concerned, there was no necessity for Mr. Ames or anybody else making a bargain to obtain my influence. My constituency was favorable to the road, and I was naturally a friend to it. I have always voted to sustain the road, and would do so to-day.

TESTIMONY OF THE CASHIER OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The committee decided on yesterday, in order to settle the question between Mr. Colfax and Mr. Ames, if possible, to examine Mr. Colfax's account at the First National Bank, to see if the $1,200 check could be traced. Mr. H. C. Swain, the cashier, was therefore summoned and requested to bring with him the books for the period of that year, which would show Mr. Colfax's account in May and July. Mr. Swain was not cashier at the time, but was able to do this, having present custody of the books. He produced the deposit ledger and the journal, which covered all the entries to Mr. Colfax's credit. They were examined by the committee, and an entry to his credit of $1,968 63 was found under date of June 22, 1868. Whether this entry was composed of one or more items could not be determined until the deposit tickets of that day were searched, when one was found showing a deposit by Mr. Colfax of $1,200 in currency, and three checks for $768 63 more, making a total of $1,968 63. Mr. Ames at once produced the check for $1,200, dated June 20, and claimed that the currency deposit of that sum on the 22d was the proceeds of that check. Mr. Colfax was not present, having left at 1 o'clock for Philadelphia.

MR. HAM AGAIN TESTIFIES.

The committee then took a recess for fifteen minutes, and upon reassembling B. F. Ham was recalled and testified that he issued the fifty shares of additional Credit Mobilier stock to Mr. Neilson, but knew nothing as to whether the $5,000 borrowed by Mr. Neilson from Mr. Dillon had been paid. The witness here produced a copy of the paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier stock to Mr. James Brooks on account of his previous agreement with Mr. Durant. The paper was signed by Oakes Ames, Samuel Hooper & Co., R. Robbins, and others, but witness testified that he thought the signature of Oakes Ames, in pencil, to the original was not in the handwriting of that gentleman, but signed by some one else for him.

Mr. Poland announced that certain books of Mr. Ames, which the Committee desired, were expected to-night, and the Committee, at 1½ o'clock, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The City Stocks—Brisk Bidding at the Controller's Office Yesterday.

According to previous announcement, the Controller opened the bids for City Improvement stocks yesterday afternoon. The bidding was considered very good, and was as follows:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
William Watson & Co.	$20,000	101.00
William Watson & Co.	20,000	101.00⅛
William Watson & Co.	20,000	101.00⅜
William Watson & Co.	20,000	102.00
William Watson & Co.	20,000	102.00⅛
William Watson & Co.	20,000	102.00⅛
William Watson & Co.	20,000	102.75
William Watson & Co.	20,000	103.00
Wood & Davis	5,000	102.25
Wood & Davis	5,000	102.50⅛
Wood & Davis	10,000	103.12
Wood & Davis	15,000	103.25
D. Ledwith, Em. In. Sav. B'k.	100,000	102.11
D. Ledwith, Em. In. Sav. B'k.	100,000	102.52
D. Ledwith, Em. In. Sav. B'k.	100,000	102.56
D. Ledwith, Em. In. Sav. B'k.	100,000	103.02
S. Johnson	3,000	101.80
Greenwich Savings Bank	100,000	102.54
Greenwich Savings Bank	100,000	102.77
Greenwich Savings Bank	100,000	103.19
Greenwich Savings Bank	100,000	103.62
George K. Sistare	50,000	103.76
George K. Sistare	50,000	103.56
Wm. H. Hoople	20,000	102.00
Wm. H. Hoople	10,000	103.00
Wm. H. Hoople	10,000	103.00⅛
Wm. H. Hoople	10,000	103.00⅜
H. T. Morgan & Co.	100,000	102.61
Richard M. Cornell	100,000	102.57
J. Henderson (est. of R. Laton)	40,000	103.00
Albany Savings Bank	50,000	103.01
George H. Norman	50,000	103.12½
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.11
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.76
George K. Sistare	50,000	103.01
George K. Sistare	50,000	103.11
Geo. K. Sistare	100,000	103.26
Geo. K. Sistare	100,000	103.31
Geo. K. Sistare	100,000	103.39
Geo. K. Sistare	50,000	103.51
Geo. K. Sistare, (additional)	100,000	103.15
R. H. Bull, President New-York Savings Bank	25,000	101.52
R. H. Bull, President New-York Savings Bank	25,000	101.27
R. H. Bull, President New-York Savings Bank	25,000	101.02
R. H. Bull, President New-York Savings Bank	25,000	100.77
R. H. Bull, President New-York Savings Bank	50,000	100.52
R. H. Bull, President New-York Savings Bank	50,000	100.27
Thos. B. Tappen, President Harlem Savings Bank	30,000	103.03
M. M. Hendricks, (trustee)	15,000	104.60
M. M. Hendricks, (trustee)	20,000	104.90
M. M. Hendricks, (trustee)	5,500	105.00
John H. Power	100,000	100.04
L. J. White	10,000	101.77
L. J. White	10,000	102.02
L. J. White	10,000	102.15
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank	25,000	104.02
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank	25,000	104.06
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank	25,000	104.11
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank	25,000	104.13
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank	25,000	104.00
South Brooklyn Savings Bank	200,000	103.10
Southold Savings Bank	20,000	102.00
S. A. Lawrence	4,000	101.05
S. A. Lawrence	4,000	101.05
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	103.00
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	103.25
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	103.50
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	103.75
A. A. Peterson	10,000	103.52
L. Sachs & Bros.	4,000	103.02
C. B. Russell, Pres. Troy S. B.	10,000	103.16
C. B. Russell, Pres. Troy S. B.	10,000	103.11
C. B. Russell, Pres. Troy S. B.	10,000	103.06
C. B. Russell, Pres. Troy S. B.	10,000	103.01
C. B. Russell, Pres. Troy S. B.	10,000	102.96
C. B. Russell, Pres. Troy S. B.	10,000	102.91
C. B. Russell, Pres. Troy S. B.	10,000	102.86
Luke O'Reilly	12,000	101.00
Jos. Larocque	10,000	102.75
Jos. Larocque	10,000	102.88
Jos. Larocque	10,000	103.00
Jos. Larocque	10,000	103.13
John M. Kerr	1,000	103.00⅛
John M. Kerr	1,000	103.00⅜
J. O. Bennett, N. R. S. B.	70,000	103.00
A. F. Ryan	5,000	101.00
Total and average	$3,316,500	102.00⅛

Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception to their friends, last evening, at Association Hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Mr. William B. St. John, the President, occupied the chair, and the platform was filled with the most prominent members of the society. The programme consisted of an essay, "John Quincy Adams," by Mr. George Q. A. Rose; declamation, "The Song of the Shirt," Mr. W. H. P. Payffe; oration, "The Bright Side," Mr. G. Albert Pinkney; organ, "Variations on the National Anthem," Prof. A. L. Mora; debate on the question, "Does the Press Wield a Greater Influence than the Pulpit?" Affirmative, Mr. W. H. Sage and Mr. Eugene Peck; negative, Mr. Walter R. Conway and Mr. William F. Seward, and valedictory by the President, Mr. W. P. St. John. The exercises were interesting, and elicited applause from the large audience present. The society is composed of young members of the association.

The Assessment Lists.

Controller Green has sent, during this month, assessment lists amounting to $4,075,978 03, on account of street improvement and assessment funds, to the Collector of Assessments for collection. These assessments are made on property benefited by the public improvements for which the City Treasury makes advances. Formerly the collectors of assessments were paid at the rate of two and a half per cent. on amounts collected, and two per cent. on uncollected assessments transferred to the Bureau of Arrears. At this rate the collector would have received on the lists transmitted this month alone the sum of $91,899 44, instead of the yearly salary of $6,000 which he is now paid.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

It is stated that Commodore Vanderbilt has decided not to build the under-ground railroad.

The Grand Jury visited the Tombs yesterday afternoon, and made a tour of inspection of the prison.

Major W. R. Oberman, of the Eleventh Regiment, died on Sunday night, and will be buried from the regimental armory to-day.

At the last meeting of the Harlem Yacht Club, Edgar Williams, owner of the yacht Dudley, was unanimously elected Commodore, vice Kipp, resigned.

The loss of Aaron J. Stern, whose fancy-goods store at No. 199 Eighth-avenue was partially burned on Monday night, is estimated at $3,000; fully insured.

The General Sessions Grand Jury, for this term, was discharged yesterday by the Recorder, who complimented them on having disposed of so much business.

The Gold Board have, it is understood, revoked the power of attorney, by virtue of which the holders have been admitted to transact business on the floor of the Exchange.

The residence of M. T. Cazanovia, No. 31 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, was entered a few evenings ago during the absence of the family, and $2,000 worth of jewelry stolen.

Mr. Dos Passos, the counsel for Stokes, yesterday received a telegram from Judge Boardman, announcing that he would be here on Saturday to hear argument on the bill of exceptions.

Jacob Kauffmann, a baker, on Third-avenue, near Seventy-eighth-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, on a charge of smuggling laces to the amount of $1,500 on a German steamer.

On Monday night, some unknown burglars gained entrance through a side window into the building No. 1,130 Broadway, occupied as a clothing warehouse by Lobdell, Tinsley & Co. They carried off $500 worth of property.

It was announced, yesterday, that the steamer Tybee would be delayed in her sailing for Samana Bay until Saturday. She was expected to sail to-day, but is detained on account of the non-delivery of a portion of her cargo.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions before adjourning, yesterday, presented several important indictments, among which was one against Frank Leslie, charged by Mr. Comstock with issuing obscene publications.

Mary Holcomb, of Eleventh-avenue, was held to answer in $2,500 by Justice Cox, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining $1,300 from Anna Coleman, by falsely representing herself to be the owner of certain furniture and fixtures.

The German Reform Organization of the Seventeenth Ward have censured Messrs. Kehr and Koch, on account of their action in the Board of Supervisors in voting the sum of $40,000 for keeping and cleaning the County buildings.

The Directors of the Samana Bay Company met yesterday at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Little business of importance was transacted, except the election of William G. Fargo as Director, and S. L. M. Barlow as Counsel.

The announcement is officially made that from and after Feb. 1, 1873, all rates between offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for ten words, that are now more than $2 50, will be reduced to that amount. This includes messages to and from the Pacific coast.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of Arthur McQuade, of No. 222 East Fiftieth-street, who fell from the front platform of a Belt-line car and was killed, found a verdict, yesterday, censuring the railroad company for not putting gates on the front platforms of their cars.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday ordered 1,500 copies of the assessment list to be printed. The motion to exempt churches from the resolution, depriving private buildings of the use of the public's gas in front of them, was lost, and the original resolution laid on the table.

The Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy, including Messrs. T. W. Dwight, Joseph H. Choate, Roswell D. Hatch, John Wheeler, and others, left for Albany yesterday, accompanied by Messrs. Dorman B. Eaton, Jackson S. Schultz, and several other members of the Committee of Seventy.

The following officers of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange were elected yesterday for the ensuing year: President, Abraham J. Felter; Vice-President, Edwin Dobbs; Treasurer, Geo. E. Myers; Secretary, John E. Green; Trustees, T. O'Brien, Havilah M. Smith, Henry Wilson, John C. Bayle, Frederick H. Groey, Chas. Schultz, and John Nesbitt.

Messrs. Schoenwald & Stern, whose hat and cap manufactory, No. 41 Mercer-street, was burned on Monday night, sustain a loss of $25,000, and are insured for $20,000. Steeglertz & Specht, who occupied the first floor and basement, lost $1,000; insured for $40,000. The building was damaged $3,000; insured for $9,000. The fire was caused by an overheated stove.

BROOKLYN.

A model of a compressed air engine, for use on the city railroads, has been submitted to the Mayor for his inspection.

The referee in the divorce suit of Josephine Sawyer *vs.* H. Sawyer reported yesterday in favor of granting the plaintiff a decree of absolute divorce and $30 per month alimony.

Mr. J. J. Ammenworth, aged forty-two years, formerly a clerk in the Tax Collector's office, and residing at the corner of Bushwick and Montrose avenues, has been missing since Saturday afternoon.

The Board of City Works yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Common Council to direct the issuing of water bonds to the amount of $234,000, to meet the expense of laying water mains, &c., during the present year.

Mayor Powell yesterday nominated Thos. W. Fields for reappointment to the office of City Assessor. The city members of the Board of Supervisors met in the afternoon for the purpose of taking action on the nomination. They refused to confirm, the vote standing 8 yeas to 14 nays.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning a track-walker on the Long Island Railroad was run over by a train between Winfield and Woodside, and instantly killed. The name of the man was McKelvin, and he had been in the employment of the company a number of years.

NEW-JERSEY.

Eight thousand tons of coal remain unshipped at South Amboy, for want of facilities.

Twenty-four game-cocks arrived in Jersey City from Pennsylvania yesterday, and were taken to a well-known pit in Hoboken.

Jno. Sinclair, a well-known business man of Hoboken, has been missing for several days, and it is feared that he has been made away with.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Company has bought the Elizabethport and Perth Amboy Road for $600,000. It is expected the road will be pushed to rapid completion.

The residents of Passaic-avenue, Harrison, have taken legal measures to prevent the authorities from collecting the assessment for the improvement of the street, which is said to be exorbitant.

Yesterday morning, a man named Henry Broonery was run over and killed by an eastern-bound train on the Erie Railway, at the west-ward end of the Bergen Tunnel. The body is in charge of County Physician Buck.

Deputy County Physician Eddy made a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Lee, whose sudden death, at No. 59 York-street, was reported yesterday, and ascertained that her death was caused by obesity of the heart.

A citizens' meeting was held at Dittmar's Hotel, Jersey City Heights, last night, to protest against the extension of Pavonia-avenue, from the old Jersey City line, over Bergen Hill. It was determined to present the matter to the Legislature.

Merrill's flour-mill, on Main-street, Paterson, took fire from the smoke-stack about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Owing to the hydrant in the mill-yard being frozen considerable difficulty was experienced in getting water, and the building, which is a wooden structure, 75 by 100, was partially destroyed. There was $1,500 worth of wheat in the building, and the total loss is estimated at about $3,500, which is fully covered by insurance in Newark, New-York, and Philadelphia companies.

Sale of Pictures Contributed to the Artists' Fund.

Last evening the seventy-five pictures contributed to the Artists' Fund were disposed of, at the Somerville Gallery. The attendance was quite large, many ladies being present, but bidding was decidedly slow. The following prices were obtained for some of the principal pictures, exclusive of the frames:

On the Beach, by W. Whittredge, $175; Miranda, by Geo. H. Boughton, $175; Waterfall, by J. F. Kensett, $230; Flowers, by Geo. C. Lambdin, $60; View near Amalfi, Italy, by C. P. Cranch, $35; Vue de l'eau, Providence River, by A. T. Bricher, $150; Chenango Valley, by John Williamson, $50; Coast Scene, Malaga, by A. W. Warren, $55; On the Flats, by John M. Falconer, $40; High Fall, Trenton, by John Carlin, $90; Difficult to Get Over, by J. G. Brown, $275; Sunset, by Chas. Parsons, $60; The Last Look of Home, by D. M. Carter, $95; Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, by John Pope, $70; A Chamber in the Eltz Castle, on the Moselle, by Alex. Lawrie, $95; Alpine Scenery, by J. W. Casilear, $200; Beatrice, by D. Huntington, $310; Scene on Long Island Sound, by J. D. Barrow, $50; Summer Afternoon in Alaska, by Vincent Colyer, $135; The Lute, by H. A. Loop, $165; St. Catharine's Pond, Vermont, Wm. L. Sonntag, $75; Spring, by Edward Gay; Tea Roses, by G. C. Lambdin, $75; A Southern Bayou, by T. A. Richards, $75; Spring Time, by W. J. Hennessey, $60; Hinter See, Bavaria, by J. L. Fitch, $90; Mattewan Cove, Sunrise, by C. P. Cranch, $55; Narrows, Trenton Falls, John Carlin, $40; The Dreamer, in marble, by C. Muller, $65; Gone to Sleep Over It, by Charles F. Blauvelt, $65; Falken Thurm, Munich, by Eliza Greatorex, $50; Lake Champlain, near Essex, by David Johnson, $180.

The Sower, by Wm. Morgan, the finest picture in the collection, $195.

The whole sale would probably realize about $9,000.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Abstract of the Provisions of Mr. Opdyke's Bill—Powers and Duties of the New Commissioners.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly, by Mr. Opdyke, to create a Board of Commissioners of City Railways, and to provide means for rapid transit in the City of New-York. The following are its essential points:

Section 1 constitutes the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the head of the Department of Public Works, together with six other residents of New-York, to be appointed by the Governor, a Board of Commissioners to construct a City railway.

Section 2 provides for the construction of the line from the Battery to Harlem River; the said railway to be of not less than four tracks, adapted to through and way travel, and shall not exceed in estimated cost a sum "the annual interest of which, together with the estimated running expenses of the road, shall be covered by the estimated earnings of the road at the rates of fare prescribed by this act, added to its earnings for freight, postal, and all other service."

Section 3 states that before any plan shall be adopted, and before any money shall be expended, the Commissioners shall appoint a Board of Engineers, not less than five in number, who with the Commissioners shall examine the route and report thereon. If such report be approved by the Commissioners the road shall become a public work of the City, but no increased taxation shall be imposed upon the people for such work.

Section 4 authorizes the Commissioners to take possession of streets, avenues, &c., and to employ all necessary engineers and assistants to construct the road.

Section 5 empowers the Commissioners to acquire a title to lands, property, or franchise, not already held by the City.

Section 6 compels the Commissioners to make an annual report of their proceedings in the month of January of each year to the Common Council.

Section 7 authorizes the Common Council to create and issue a public stock, or fund, to be called the "City Railway Fund," but not exceeding in all the sum of $20,000,000, said stock to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and be redeemable in fifty years.

Section 8 places the road, when completed, under the charge of the Department of Public Works.

Section 9 provides that the rate over any part of the road shall not, in any case, exceed seven cents for each person, and five cents for any distance over the same, above or below Seventy-second-street.

Section 10 declares the road a public highway for rapid transit in the City, and states that the rate of fare shall not at any time hereafter be increased.

Section 11 provides that before the act takes effect, it shall be submitted to the electors of the City at a charter election.

Bnai Brith Benevolent Society.

The Jewish Bnai Brith Benevolent Society held an annual meeting at Masonic Hall, in Thirtieth-street, last night, when, from the annual report submitted by S. Hamburger, the Secretary, it appeared that the receipts from the different sections, during the past year, amounted to $5,728 80; the interest received amounted to $3,789 66; donations, $130, making a total of $9,648 46. The expenditures amounted to $555 21. The assets of the society amount to $58,961 76, which, with the exception of a balance of $519 in the Treasurer's hands, have been invested in bonds and mortgages. The society has been in existence fourteen years, and numbers 6,096 members, who are divided in sections, located in different parts of this and the neighboring States.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Departures for Europe.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for London.—Capt. Griffith, Col. E. Bliss and servant, Capt. A. J. Russell, A. A. Fletcher, J. B. Woodworth, C. Coni, J. Duran, Mrs. Logan and three daughters, Bellew Logan.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. E. Murray, Mrs. E. W. Hinton, Edward F. Moore, Wm. P. Webster, F. H. Bartlett, V. Woodhouse, J. B. Hoppin, J. McNaughton, Jr., Father O'Shea, E. F. Sheebridge, O. Billop, M. Carragua, A. Bustamente, C. Yngo, H. F. Hitt, wife, and infant, Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Charles Stuart, Capt. Mahony and child, Thos. Lansing, Col. Chaviteau, C. Robbins, C. Lopez Alama and son, A. Odis, Mrs. J. Blenkinsop, W. A. Grow, Capt. Bowditch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:12 | Sun sets......5:15 | Moon sets..6:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:43 | Gov. Island..9:32 | Hell Gate..10:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Hers, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Md., Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Leander, (Br.,) Knight, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Casco, Price, Brunswick, Ga., Cartwright & Harrison; Ocean, (Ger.,) Garde, Bremen, E. Unkart; Southern Belle, (Br.,) Morice, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs W. N. Z., (Br.,) Acker, Demerara, W. L. F. W. Whitney; Nellie Gay, Noyes, Rio Grande del Sul, via Richmond, Va., C. H. Trumbull; Goodvecht & Oldambt, (Dutch,) Reuteman, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Edward E. Rackett, Asmus, Jacmel, Miller & Houghton; Martha Maria, Veazie, Georgetown, Dem., H. W. Loud & Co.; Cornelia, (Dutch,) Horgerworf, Montevideo, W. H. T. Hughes.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall Jan. 18, with mdse. and 111 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Jan. 21, 60 miles S. from Navassa Island, passed brig Water Witch, of Baltimore, steering W.; 28th, 40 miles E. from Hatteras, passed schr. Andrew H. Edwards, bound N.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 25, off Frying Pan Light-ship, passed steam-ship Gen. Sedgwick, hence for New-Orleans; 27th, N. of Barnegat, spoke brig Antelope, bound N.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Ship Sonora, Lunt, of and 3 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Fredk. Baker.

Bark Mary E. Libby, (of Portland,) Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Antelope and Jeremiah, for New-York; has had variable weather, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Newport, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Miller, Morant Bay, Jam., 72 ds., with logwood, &c., to S. de Cordova—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost fore-boom and fore-gaff, and lost and split sails.

Schr. Setegawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryant, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 4 ds. from thence with N. W. gales. Left in port brig Edith, (Br.,) for New-York, to sail Jan. 19.

Schr. Gamma, (of East Machias,) Huntley, Jacksonville 8 ds., via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with yellow-pine lumber to New-Haven Saw-mill Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds; is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Two Friends, Jones, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. George H. Squirds, Haley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Baker, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Diene, for Hamburg; Helvetia, for London; Virgo, for Savannah; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships Lord Strathnairn, and Strathearn, for Liverpool; brig Mary C. Comery, for Seville.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Arr. schr. Irvine, from Savannah.

Below, bark Hattie G. Hall, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Flag, from Boston; schrs. Annie Harris, from Kingston, Jamaica; F. P. Frye, from Norfolk; Hattie McClintock, from New-York, and Mary Brewer, from Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 28.—Passed in—Steamer Cuba, from Havana, for Baltimore.

Sld., barks Olive, for Philadelphia; A. O. Vinge, for Newcastle.

The United States steamer Richmond is anchored off the Fort, and will sail for Key West to-morrow.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 28.—The brig Hase, from Milk River, for New-York, reports at Milk River, ldg., on the 9th inst., barkentine Richard Pease, to sail in 10 ds.; brigs Neponset, in 6 ds.; J. C. Clark, in 7 ds., and the schr. Zeta Psi, in 4 ds., all for New-York. Also, Jan. 20, in lat. 28 15, lon. 79 25, spoke brig Jeremiah, from Cardenas for New-York, 4 ds. out.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28.—Sld. Jan. 25, steam-ship George Washington, for New-York. Arr. Jan. 27, steam-ship Cortes, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Yazoo, from New-Orleans and Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; ship Don Juan, from Havana; schrs. L. and D. Fiske, from Philadelphia; E. and S. Gordery, from Portland, and H. S. Marlow, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Seminole, from Boston, and Leo, for New-York; bark H. L. Routh, for Liverpool; brigs Frontier, for Damariscotta, Me., and Messina, for Porto Rico.

Sld. ship Glendower, for Liverpool; bark Treisco, for Bremen.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Jan. 18.—Arr., Dec. 31, brig Elvin Allen, from Pensacola; Jan. 1, U. S. steam-ship Kansas, from Greytown; Jan. 5, schr. Royal Arch, from New-York; 6th, bark Nictau, from New-York; 11th, steam-ship Ocean Queen, from New-York; 12th, schr. C. H. Kelley, from Brunswick.

Sld., Dec. 29, bark Almira Coombs, for Pensacola; Dec. 31, bark J. Cobb, for Galveston; Jan. 3, schr. Ann Burr, for Mobile; 6th, U. S. steamer Kansas, for Greytown.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The White Star line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Murray, from New-York Jan. 17, for Liverpool, has arrived here.

BRISTOL, Eng., Jan. 28.—The Great Western line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Watson, from New-York Jan. 14, arrived here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 28.—[illegible] from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, has arrived here.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Arr. steam-ship [illegible], from New-Orleans Dec. 28; ships Western Empire, from Savannah Dec. 31; Antarctic, from New-Orleans Dec. 14; Lord of the Isles, from New-York Jan. 10; bark Mary Mark, from Galveston Dec. 10.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
Porcelain, Pottery, and Glass Department.
THIRD FLOOR.
DINNER SERVICES OF FINE CHINA AND STONE-WARE.
NEW STYLES OF DECORATION,
BREAKFAST, TEA, AND TETE-A-TETE SETS.
FINE ENGLISH CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE-GLASS.

HOME
INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital..................$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st Jan'y, 1873.....4,446,858 78
Liabilities..................390,914 19

ABSTRACT
OF THE
THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the Assets of the Company on the first day of January, 1873.

ASSETS.

Cash, in Bank..................[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate worth $4,361,800..........1,310,785 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities, $137,[illegible])..........[illegible]
United States Stocks (market value)......[illegible]
State Bonds, (market value,)..........[illegible]
Interest due on 1st January, 1873..........[illegible]
Balance in hand of Agents..........[illegible]
Bills Receivable..........[illegible]
Salvages, and other Miscellaneous Items..........[illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this Office..........[illegible]
Total..........$4,446,858 78

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

FURNITURE
AND
CURTAINS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.

ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own supervision, and all work guaranteed.

Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
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Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES

FOR SALE
BY
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
THE
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING
S. W. Cor. Broadway and Prince-st.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, WITH biographies and portraits from life, are given in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, now ready: Norman McLeod, D. D.; Clara Louise Kellogg, Harvey P. Peet, LL. D.; Napoleon III. In the Ancient History of Mexico, we have Ferdinand Cortes, Pedro de Alvarado, C. de Olid, Gonzales de Sandoval—with symbols of the month, and of the days of the week; The Horse and Civilization; What is Christian Charity? Natural Death, its processes; The Man of Three Dreams, a Psychography of the First Napoleon, and other interesting matter, including Head Culture, Illustrated. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year, with a fine chromo. News-men have it. Sent first post, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.